The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

CHARMS OF THE FAIR.

Like the star-ray's that beam
On the blush of the rose;
Like the fanciful dream
In the noontide repose;
Like the moon's mellow ray
On the red cherry's hue;
Like the dawn of the day
To the mariner's view—
Is the rich ruddy smile on the lips of the fair,
The balm of the blest, and the solace of care!

Like the gold-gilded sky
At the evening's close;
Like the ruby-red dye
Of the opening rose;
Like the tulip beside
The white lilies that bleach;
Like the rosy-rich pride
Of the ripening peach—
Is beauty's bright blush on the face of young love,
The type of the virtue of angels above!

Like a star 'neath the waves
In a perilous night;
Like the violet that laves
In the dawn's dewy light;
Like the blue-bell when hung
With the drops of the show'r;
Like the chilly frost flung
On the sensitive flow'r—
Is the bright eye of woman dissolving in tears;
Oh! then she most lovely and charming appears!

Milford, Del. MILFORD BARD.

FAREWELL TO HOME.

Farewell to ev'ry pleasant scene,
Farewell delightful valleys green,
Where oft I used to rove unseen,
Near home.

Farewell to you sweet flowers,
Farewell sequester'd bowers,
And you, my happier hours,
Near home.

Farewell to friendship dearest,
Farewell to love sincerest,
And those my heart reverest,
Near home.

Long, long, shall mem'ry turn to you,
And fancy oft those scenes review,
While I with cheerfulness pursue
My duty. V.

TO ——,

Whilst far upon the ocean's wave,
Thy fairy form shall dwell with me,
Still, while the dashing surges lave
My bark, I'll fondly think of thee.

The winds may blow their rudest blast,
And sink my vessel in the sea,
The forked light descend the mast,
They cannot change my love for thee.

Though through remotest climes I rove,
Where cruel Fortune bids me be,
Whate'er betides, where'er I move,
I'll think alone of love and thee.

If fate should doom a watery grave,
Far, far beneath the foaming sea,
My heart, amid the closing wave
Shall beat its latest throb for thee.

ORASMYN.

MEMORY.

When gentle evening's shades appear,
And zephyrs waft along the grove,
'Tis then sweet mem'ry comes to cheer,
And brings to mind the scenes we love.

Oh! by its charm to think is pain,
Of all the friends in early days;
It wakes the Harp's soft pensive strain,
To strike its accents in their praise.

Its every touch recalls to mind
The happy days that fled in youth;
Its strains that warble in the wind
Secure us in the bonds of truth.

Then mem'ry may thee ever bloom
On friends of late the same as early days,
And when it withers in the tomb,
The Harp again shall sound thy praise.

S. M.

On the Death of an affectionate Father.

Art thou forever from us fled,
To dwell among the silent dead,
And pillow on the earth thy head,
My Father?

We feel a grief no tongue can tell,
Sorrow within our bosoms swell
To lose thee whom we lov'd so well,
My Father.

Our loss to thee is greatest gain—
Sorrow, affliction, care, and pain,
Shall ne'er be known by thee again,
My Father.

'Twas all thy hope whilst here below—
'Twas all thy joy this truth to know,
That Jesus' blood for thee did flow,
My Father.

'Twas thy delight to point the way
To works of bright and endless day,
And for thy children's welfare pray,
My Father.

'Twas thy fond wish to soothe the woe
That miseries children only know,
And gleams of hope around them throw,
My Father.

The sorrow-softening tear was shed
When thou wert number'd with the dead,
And thy blest spirit upward sped.
My Father.

Nature must weep, but hope's bright beam
Through tears of grief is often seen,
When christians on their Jesus lean,
My Father.

Life's pilgrimage with thee is o'er,
Thy bark has reach'd that blissful shore
Where joys for thee were kept in store,
My Father.

A blessed promise God has given,
That those whose sins are here forgiven,
Shall reunite again in Heaven,
My Father.

Philad. Feb. 14, 1826. L. E. M.

Written some time since on a favourite grove, after the one to whom it is addressed had left the immediate neighborhood of it.

TO MARY ——.

Oft shall I haunt thy favourite grove,
As oft I'll sit beneath its shade;
There I've carress'd my fondest love,
There I've beheld my beauteous maid.

'Twas then, my favourite, thou hadst charms,
But ah! those charms have ceas'd to be;
'Twas then I clasp'd her in my arms,
Then fondly kiss'd her dear to me.

I'll haunt thee yet at evening still,
Though her sweet voice I cannot hear,
I'll hearken to *her whippowill*,
Whose notes strike softly on my ear.

Yes, gentle songster! with delight,
I'll listen to thy evening song;
It cheers my heart in gloomy night,
Recalls to mind scenes past and gone.

Oh, happy scenes! could willows speak,
They'd oft relate where we have met;
They'd tell I've fondly kiss'd that cheek;
But ah! that sun long since has set.

No more upon that brow I gaze,
No more behold those sighs depart;
But yet I dwell on future days,
When I may hold thee to my heart.

OSCAR.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

OBADIAH SHAMEFACE'S EPISTLE, No. 3.

Messrs. Editors—The other morning, having been as usual at my toilette for a considerable length of time, and while I was in the most important part, that of adjusting a new cravat elegantly embroidered, in popped one of my new acquaintances (Jack Sprightly,) who by the way has acted as Gentleman Usher in introducing me into the most *easy* and *agreeable* society of the principle *stiff necked* blades who parade the streets of our city. He seated himself negligently on a chair opposite a looking-glass, exclaiming at the same time, "good morning to you Oby," (he always shortens my name for familiarity sake,) "Pon honor I'm just in the nick of time—a little tighter Oby," (alluding to my cravat,) "that knot must be smoother—the breast pin must be placed in a conspicuous situation—well now you look something like—really I have wrought a wonderful metamorphose.—The plain, modest, unassuming, candid, abrupt "green horn," is transmogrified to a genteel, forward, well dressed gentleman. By Jupiter! Oby, you are ready to sally forth in Chesnut street with all the grace of a "knowing one." "The club was well attended last night, hey?" Quite so I answered. "I was a little *blue*, lost two games of cards—won one of billiards—swept the board—lost again—faith it was warm work—beat Charley Butterfly *all hollow*—he was trying, I spose, to make the balls jingle better than his verses, but he was done up—can't go it—how was't you didn't play Oby?" and without waiting for a reply, continued, "broke up at two—insulted the watchman—called for a hack—went home—to bed—dreamed of being in the watch house—waked before I saw the Mayor—God! we were very near going though—but where were you?"—At home I replied. "Umph! Oby, that wont do—you must learn to *spree* it better—but I must be gone—got to call on a new arrival—a country cousin—you shall be introduced to her—black eyes—pouting lips—only a little city polish and she's just the thing—I'll warrant in three weeks she'll be the toast of the club—go home and turn up her nose at the young clods—tell 'em they're awkward as oxen—come up to town again and flirt excessively—good morning"—and out he went. It was sometime before I could arrange my ideas after Jack departed; he is one of those admirable characters, who talk by fits and starts, jump from one subject to another like a grasshopper. He is admired by the ladies, envied by the gentlemen, and I stand a fair chance of being envied also by the attention he pays me. But now, Sirs, notwithstanding all my fashionable acquirements, I dont find that I am any more respected by the sober class of people; in fact, they say "Obadiah is a sad lad indeed, not the modest, polite young man he was some time ago; he's going to destruction." But then I s'pose I mustn't mind those sayings, as the persons who utter them are *prejudiced*; never enjoyed any thing like life themselves, and think nobody else must.—Jack says they're a perfect bore; laughs at his mother when she gently chides him, argues with his father, and calls them both a couple of old fools. Now this *may* be right, but it seems very queer to me, as I always paid a great deal of respect to my parents. The unfavorable opinion of my advancement seems to have spread to the country. I cannot better shew you, than by giving you a letter from a relation of mine who wished to come to the city but was prevented by his mother. It runs thus:—

"COUSIN OBADIAH—I got your letter last week, telling me of the sights in the city, and how you went to the balls, and the theatre, and all them there places; and how you had improved in your manners, so that when I had got done reading of it, I thought, belike, I could get some polish too, and meet your club of "choice bloods," as you call 'em, where I might, maybe, learn how to "cut a figure" in your streets, and captivate the pretty girls. So I went and told mother that I was tired of thrashing out grain, and going to mill, and chopping wood, and, that you said no gentleman ever done such like things, that it made their hands rough, their feet too big, and made 'em look too healthy, and that I should be laughed at if I come to town and talked about farming; and don't you think Cousin Obadiah, she told me you knowed nothing at all about the matter, and, that you was rather a simple kind of a fellow, trying to look like a dandy, and thereby making yourself a greater fool than you was, and indeed you was a big enough one before. But I told her she was mistaken—no, says she, I ant; I know what it is to go to town; it spells you all, and so I shall keep you at home till you get a little more judgment. I declare, Cousin Obadiah, I thought mother had more sense; I had a great mind to tell her she was getting old, but I thought it wouldn't do. How can I get mother to let me come to town, for I hate farming, and want to be a gentleman like yourself? Your loving Cousin,

AARON BACKWARD."

I shewed Aaron's letter to Jack, who laughed heartily at his mother, said she was a foolish old woman, and that Aaron would make a fine fellow.

Yet after all I sometimes really believe I was born when the moon was in an unfortunate quarter, as I meet with (notwithstanding my advancement,) many persons who turn up their lips at me, and whisper loud enough to be heard, "there goes a fop." But I will try not to mind those things, as the persons who utter them are generally unfashionable, and I have the consolation to think that there are some who still admire

Yours sincerely,
OBADIAH SHAMEFACE.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA DISPLAYED.

At this moment a loud noise, as of many persons disputing, drew my attention to the place from which it seemed to proceed; it was impossible to perceive any thing, though the disturbance every instant increased in violence. Israel pointed out to me a well furnished inn, and assured me the cause of all this tumult would be satisfactorily explained, but at the same time earnestly requested me to moderate any indignant emotions I might be disposed to indulge. I afterwards found there was but too much reason for this caution, as in spite of our acquired and constitutional serenity of mind, there were circumstances which of necessity would have awakened *my* slumbering passions. The house was one in which numerous meetings were held, with the avowed purpose of deliberating not only on the private affairs of the persons present, but also on the concerns of the whole earth. Strange as the principal may seem to us, the people of this city have assumed to themselves the right to interfere with the arrangements of others, and even to dictate the course it is proper for them to pursue. Proudly confident of their own scheme of government, and considering their civil institutions as built upon a rock, they reflect not that the first century of their existence has not passed. Modesty is an amiable virtue, and is as necessary to a nation, as it can be to an individual, and in some cases even more so.

The company who are now collected, said Israel, have come together with the design of discussing the result and probable consequences of the conflict, which now distracts the Mahommedan empire, and covers the Levantine Ocean with blood. Whether from motives of ostentatious benevolence, or a real love of liberty, the American people are strangely infatuated in favour of the Greeks. It is no uncommon thing to hear persons loudly exclaiming against the Turks, and announcing if the power was given them, not a vestige of these foes to humanity should remain on earth. Indeed, so far is this hostility carried, that there has been found a *pious* priest, whose hardy impudence led him to declare to his congregation, "that let a man in life and practice be ever so moral, and his devotion to God ever so elevated, the mere circumstance of his being born a Turk or a Heathen, is evidence that such man is foreordained to eternal damnation." The individual who made this bold assertion, and assumed to himself the prerogative of the Almighty stands eminent among the advocates of Grecian liberty.

Think not, however, that I mean a general censure upon all, who have taken part in this cause, such a conclusion would argue a bigotry of mind from which we must endeavour to be free. When I shall display to thee the literary and scientific character of the country, individuals will appear before us whose names would do honour to any nation under heaven. Men whose lives, talents, wealth and reputation have been devoted to the melioration of the condition of mankind; to their generous efforts neither colour, nor climate, have opposed obstacles. They need no panegyric, for their good deeds proclaim their glory, not to christians only, but to those who have been the more immediate objects of their bounty.

Immediately on the street, there extended a long room, the furniture of which was of the plainest character; this was the destined place of meeting, the narrow limits in which high intellectual powers were to be concentrated. At the north end, is placed a chair designed for the man who may be designated as qualified to preside over the important deliberations of this august assembly. Before it stands a table, provided for the convenience of registering the proceedings, which may be had in the course of the various discussions of the evening. At the farther extremity of the apartment a large number of seats are provided for the accommodation of such as may think proper to attend. A very large collection of men were brought together, in consequence of a public notice having been issued for the purpose. Among them might be found all classes of society, and a heterogeneous mixture, of every rank and profession, known to this illustrious people.

But now the proceedings are commenced, and all the ordinary officers are appointed, with due solemnity, in order that nothing may be wanting to give dignity and effect to their convention. That respectable personage who sits at the upper end of the table and acts the moderator in the discussion, is one whose general occupation is to traffic in the laws of his country. The habits of intemperance to which he is the willing slave, have in comparative youth imprinted on his troubled brow, the deep furrows of anticipated age. Over his infancy an amiable mother watched, in all the anxiety of maternal solicitude, in the fond hope to bend his pliant mind to virtue's path. All that her narrow means could possibly allow was freely bestowed, to fit him for an honourable career in the world, and for some time her care did not seem vain. The earlier period of his life was marked by many circumstances indicative of the operations of an intellect, which in its maturity might be destined to some high enterprise of honor. But it was as a morning in the spring, without a cloud to mar its serenity, or obscure the brightness of its glory; and ere the mid-day, a lowering blackness hung upon the face of nature, interrupted by the distant thunder.

All his fair promise was blasted in the blossom, and the expectations of relatives, friends and acquaintance, were to be disappointed by the gloomy revels of folly and dissipation.—The unhappy youth entered on the profession of the law, with well grounded hopes of employment, and the most flattering prospect of ultimate success. In the very moment when every consideration of interest and reputation, conspired to urge him to the most vigorous exertion, the temptation was presented, and he fell to rise no more. Instead of shining as an ornament to the legislative councils of his country, or giving stability to the principles of justice, by the power of his eloquence, we find him the selected associate of men, whom to name were pollution to the ear of virtue.—At the mid night hour he silently steals from the place of unhallowed pleasure, flushed with wine, and elevated with licentious passion, to seek that home his crimes have dishonoured. Behold him sinking into sleep, which in its disturbed reveries, is the fit emblem of his own tempestuous mind, distracted by conflicting sentiments and feelings.

He who sits in front and appears busily employed in recording the transactions of the time, is a man that in his own estimation may be ranked among the most intelligent, although the rest of mankind have never been able to discover any thing in him bearing the least resemblance to either talents or genius.

At most public assemblies, he will be found intruding elaborate harangues upon the sober judgment of more rational men, and obstructing the course of serious argument by vulgar satire and illiberal sarcasm. The object nearest to his heart is the love of popularity, and at its shrine he daily offers up an infamous sacrifice of the purest and best principles of humanity. In the attainment of this darling design, the ties of nature, and the influence of love, present no barrier; they are trampled in the dust, or made to swell the triumphs of a master passion. For this the sacred character of domestic retirement is violated with unholy zeal, and the goodly fabric of wise civil institutions threatened with desolation. Religion, protected as she is by her antiquity, the sanctity of her rites, and the common prejudice of man, cannot escape his grasp. Though on this subject no public declaration can be made, yet through the medium of an *impure press*, the poison is introduced to the very vitals of the state. It is not from any inherent aversion to the precepts of morality, or from a wish to undermine the foundations of society, but from a desire to elevate himself, let the result be what it may.

No open vice, of dissipation and licentiousness, can be urged against him, and even his enemies must confess that from personal errors of this kind he is free. It is, however, a common occurrence for some powerful impulse to take possession of the mind, to the exclusion of every other, and assert the sovereignty of its own empire. The love of popularity must, in its very nature, prove the grave of every generous sentiment, by inducing a selfish disposition, whose direct tendency is to raise up in the same proportion in which we are able to depress others. One of the most striking traits in this individual is a blind infatuation to the principles and practice of a particular party, let the errors or crimes perpetrated under its name be ever so aggravated. There is always some ready means by which the deformity may be concealed, and the roughness of the picture softened. There are no measures so desperate but what perseverance and art may make them agreeable to the majority who are always composed of ignorant and prejudiced men.—The loud and boisterous speaker, however barren the principles he may advocate, or however in their remote results, pregnant with evil, will always find favour in such an audience. It is on this basis, the man we describe rests his ephemeral success, and hence every advantage is applied to the best possible purpose, and no chicanery is left unemployed, to further the object of his most ardent desire. Such is the reputation of this exalted statesman, and such the lofty and noble pretensions which he makes to public favour and protection.

Israel now directed me to another person, whose character presented a singular compound of generosity and covetousness, of pride and humility, and who while uniformly decried by those among whom he lived, was yet capable of moulding them to his own purpose. He had under the auspices of a wealthy father, acquired the necessary information to enable him to administer to the distress of those whom providence saw meet to afflict with disease. But he entered on the great arena of life, with sentiments not very favourable to the calling in which he was to move, and was not long in proclaiming the fraud and empiricism with which it was disgraced. Open and explicit in his declaration, a host of meaner spirits soon commenced an insidious attack, not only on the professional principles he held, but also upon the doctrines of religion which it was known he strenuously advocated. A favourite idea with him, was that all human knowledge might be easily summed up in a few general propositions, which when divested of the immense collection of rubbish, under which they are buried, might be readily comprehended. For this offence against the voice of ages, torrents of the most virulent abuse were poured upon him from every side.

This man while he bowed in reverence before the majesty of virtue in others, and confessed the loveliness of moral rectitude, had yet humility sufficient to acknowledge his own incompetency, to fulfil her dictates. Whatever may have been his errors, a decent regard for the established usages of the world was ever manifest, and the most anxious attention never to injure the feelings or reputation of others, without the most urgent necessity.—To many he has been the sincere friend, the amusing companion, and the strenuous advocate of absent merit, kind and benevolent to the poor, affable and polite to the rich, without severity or meanness. He was learned without ostentation, pious without seeking, to persuade the world he was religious, and without obtruding on the prejudices of others. Why he is found in this assembly is a circumstance entirely beyond explanation, and can alone be developed in the sequel of the story.

The chief officer now rose, and thus eloquently spoke.

It is no ordinary cause which has convened us here; the whole earth is now convulsed by the holy struggle of man, for liberty and his natural rights. Some short years ago, the sages of our own nation asserted and obtained those privileges it is now our boast to cherish. Conscious of the blessing, shall we refuse our aid to those who are now valiantly disputing the inroads of savage barbarity and licentious despotism, who in defence of their honour and country, have placed every thing at hazard. Who that on the one hand contemplates the heroic example of Greece in the days of ancient time, with her high achievements in letters, arts and arms, and on the other, the brutal career of the Turkish Empire, but must wish success to the patriots of southern Europe. They have however another claim to our attention, in the profession of a common faith, and the same hope of immortality; they are in truth christians like ourselves; shall we then refuse the small aid in our power to free them from a slavery the most direful, and from a fate the most to be deprecated.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT.

I had occasion to visit the store of a friend yesterday, whom I had not seen for some time. After conversing for a considerable time on various subjects, the conversation changed to one more congenial to my feelings. He stated that "it was possible for a man to become captivated with a lady at first sight," and as a confirmation of it he told me a story relating to himself.

'Sitting one day,' said my friend, 'at my desk which was contiguous to the window, I observed a young lady, apparently about eighteen, passing by with a slow and dignified step, her complexion was rather dark than otherwise, and there was that sweet sadness in her countenance which is so peculiarly charming in a young female—her eyes were of a deep black, as was her beautiful hair, which fell in graceful ringlets down her cheek. In short she was the most divine creature I ever beheld—as she passed, I flew to the door and feasted my eyes on her as long as she was in sight, but my feast was of a short duration, for after having walked some twenty yards she turned the angle of a street and was lost to my view. I again returned to my desk but my avocations gave me no pleasure, my books were thrown aside, and resting my head on my hand I sat musing on the lovely creature, who, though unconscious of it, had inspired me with a feeling of which before I had never been under the influence—my business became irksome to me, my nights were sleepless, in short I was deeply in love.

My endeavours for discovering her residence were for a long time fruitless, but by unremitted enquiry I at last found she lived in —— street. I learned also that she was a native of New-Orleans, that she had come on a visit to this city, and expected soon to return—no time was now to be lost, she would soon return to her native city and might I never see her again. I accordingly repaired to her lodging, and had the satisfaction of finding her in. I requested the landlord with whom I was well acquainted to introduce me, which he did in a very polite manner. The ice once broken he left me to strive for myself. We engaged ourselves in conversing on various subjects till the approach of evening warned me to depart. Never had I passed so happy an hour. Before I departed I remarked to her that I had some beautiful shawls in my store and requested she would call the next day and examine them, she promised she would, and gently pressing her hand I bade her farewell. I thought at that moment I observed a tear start into her eye, but I had not vanity enough to suppose that I was the cause of it. I returned home that night more deeply in love than ever. It was long ere sleep visited me, but when it did, it was only to haunt my imagination with the image of her who was uppermost in my thoughts. I dreamed that I made her an offer of my hand which she readily accepted, but soon after the nuptial knot was tied she departed for her native city, leaving me behind—this distressed me and I awoke. The next morning as she promised she visited my store, but the shawl by me was forgotton, nor did she appear to remember it as she did not mention it. Before the lapse of many minutes I made her an offer of my hand. Blushingly she said she was sensible of the honour I would confer on her, but there was an insuperable bar to our union; she said she was pennyless, and that she resided with a maiden aunt who was as destitute as herself. Charmed by her candour I told her that my fortune (which was ample) was sufficient to maintain us, and that I would settle an annual stipend on her aunt for the remainder of her life. My dear sir, had you witnessed the effect my "generosity," as she termed it, produced on her, you would have sympathised in it—wiping the tears from her eyes she put her hand in mine, at the same time giving me permission to retain it forever.' As my friend concluded he called out in a loud voice 'Caroline,' upon which a lady, certainly one of the loveliest I ever beheld, made her appearance. 'There,' said he, 'is my lovely Caroline; six weeks ago she was poor and friendless, but now, thank God, she may look with disdain on her former poverty." This is one of the many instances in which persons have felt the shaft of Cupid at first sight.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ON INEBRIETY.

Why should man alone "fall like Satan, never to rise again?" The leaf resigns its hue, the shrub its odour, and the rose its blooming sweets, full in the confidence of protecting nature, and returning spring restores their freshness in a new creation.—But alas! the youth that's ruined by intemperance, and the consequences that inevitably follow, has no hopes left to brighten tomorrow's promise, but like a blighted plant, he needs must wither. This battle more than any other enemy admits of no effectual resistance. D.

To Dr. S. S—.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

I am ashamed, that women are so simple
To offer war, where they should kneel for peace;
Or seek for rule, supremacy and sway,
Where they are bound to serve, love, and obey.
Shakspeare.

As I was going up stairs to visit an old friend who has recently taken to himself an helpmate, my ears were assailed with the following harsh words:—"You lie, you villain; I never did—you are a pest to mankind—I ought to have known what old bachelors are." "Madam," exclaimed my friend, "you are a devil—a she wolf—s— a—I don't know what appellation would suit you; but let me inform you madam, that I never did, or never will, love such a paltry substitute for a kind and affectionate wife." "Take that Sir, for your insolence to our sex," (and smash went something which sounded very much like a cup and saucer.)—"And you, madam, take that," (and smash went something else)—here I happened to make a noise, and fearing a discovery, I immediately ascended the stairs—so putting on a smiling face, I entered the room. "How d'ye do, my friend Single—my dear, hand Mr. Single a chair."—"Yes, my love," cries his complying wife. I took a seat, but unfortunately I sat on a piece of a broken cup, which made me start rather unceremoniously—this accident my friend's wife apologized for, by observing (and here a glance of rankling anger shot from her eyes,) a malicious cat had got on the table. Seeing that my presence was a restraint to their love quarrels, I arose, and having bid good morning, descended—it was as I expected, and the battle commenced ere I had cleared the street door.

I cannot but pity—for why should I condemn—he is not the only one who comes under the lash of a female's tongue—among the unfortunate, however, I am sorry to rank my friend—I knew him in youth—I knew him in manhood—he was all that was noble, just and generous—but alas! how changed—but my friend is married, and the world thinks him happy; but the world's opinion does not make him so. PETER SINGLE.

TECUMSEH.

Every circumstance relating to this extraordinary man will be read with interest.

About thirty years ago as the writer received the narrative from Capt. Thomas Bryan, of Kentucky, the said Bryan was employed as a surveyor of Virginia Military lands N. W. of the Ohio river.—Whilst employed to complete a chain of surveys extending from the head waters of Brush creek to those of Paint creek, (now the central part of the state of Ohio,) his provisions became scant, and at length entirely exhausted. He directed his hunter (who had been unsuccessful on a recent excursion) to make another attempt to procure sustenance, and to meet a particular point, then designated, where after closing the labour of the day he should encamp with his chain men and marks. The men towards evening became exhausted with hunger; they were in the heart of a solitary wilderness, and every circumstance was calculated to produce the greatest dejection of spirit; after making great exertions to reach the point designated, where they were to encamp, upon their arrival they met their hunter, who had been again unsuccessful. Feeling for himself and comrades every emotion of a noble heart, he was alarmed for their situation. He declared that he had used every exertion in pursuit of game, but found every attempt fruitless; that the whole forest appeared to him to be entirely destitute of both birds and beasts! Under these awful apprehensions of starvation, he knew that it would be vain to attempt to reach the settlement—he trembled and shed tears! Capt. Bryan, at this critical juncture, felt his spirits roused at the reflection of their desperate situation, he thrust his Jacob-staff in the earth, and ordered his men to prepare a camp and to make a good fire; he seized the gun and ammunition of the unsuccessful hunter and hurried off in pursuit of game. The weather had become exceedingly cold, for it was in the dead of winter; every rivulet was frozen, and he had not proceeded far before he discovered three elks making in a direction towards him. He succeeded in killing two of them, and shortly after a bear. He then called for his men, and ordered all his game to be carried to the camp. No one but those similarly situated can imagine the feelings experienced on such an occasion.

But dreadful as the situation of the surveyor and his men might appear, there were others who were threatened with the same alarming distress. Three or four Indians, who had been out on a hunting excursion, hearing the report of Capt. Bryan's gun, made immediately in that direction, and had arrived at the camp before Capt. Bryan returned. On his return they told him as well as they could, (some of them could speak a little English,) of their wretched situation; they informed him that for three days the whole company had subsisted on one *skunk*, and that was exhausted. They described the absence of the game, in the language of the hunter, as if the very woods were destitute of both *birds* and *beasts*. They were informed by Capt Bryan that he had a plenty for himself, his men, and themselves. He requested them to fix their camp, make a good fire, and then to assist his men in skinning the bear and the two elks which were now brought into camp, and then to *eat, carve* and *cook* for themselves. Their very looks indicated the joy that they now felt, nor did they spare the provisions. Their hunger was great, and as often as one round was served up, Capt. Bryan insisted on their partaking of more, until they were fully satisfied, when they began to prepare for rest.—A fine tall dignified Indian then approached Capt. Bryan's camp: Capt. B. states he was rather young in appearance than otherwise.—He very gracefully stepped up to Capt. Bryan (who was now reposing in his camp on account of much affliction from the rheumatism in his knee from his recent exposure,) and informed him that the old man in his camp was a chief; that he felt under such great obligations to the great and good spirit for so signal an interposition in their favor, that he was about to make a prayer, and addressed the good spirit, and thank him. That it was the custom on such occasions for the Indians to stand up in their camp; that his chief requested the Captain and his men to conform in like manner by standing in their camp. The Captain replied, that his men would conform, and order should be preserved; but as he was afflicted he should be compelled to keep his seat—but this was not to be misconstrued into disrespect. The Captain remarked to me, that he himself was not a religious man, though a man of feeling.—"The old chief raised himself upon his feet, as did those around him, and lifting his hands commenced his prayer and thanksgiving, and such an address to the Deity, on such an occasion, as far as I could understand him, I never heard before flow from mortal lips. The tone, modulation of his voice and gestures, all corresponded to make a very deep impression on us." "In the course of his thanksgiving, as I gathered from the Indians, he recapitulated the doleful situation in which they were so recently placed, the awful horrors of starvation with which they were threatened, the vain attempts they had made to procure food, until He, the Great and Good Spirit, had sent that good man, and had crowned his exertions with success, and so directed him and them to meet and to find plenty." Who can fully describe the abundant overflowings of a grateful heart! He continued in this vehement strain for about half an hour, when, remarked Capt. Bryan, "my own men, reflecting on their own recent situation, retrospecting what had taken place, and beholding the gratitude of a child of the forest, feeling the same sensations, they were melted down into tenderness, if not into tears."

The person who so gracefully addressed Capt. Bryan in behalf of his chief was Tecumseh.

A subscriber would be much pleased on receiving information through your columns, why machinery driven by water power, performs more revolutions in a given time, in the night than in the day season, and why on perforating the earth several hundred feet water is propelled to the surface.

POPULATION OF AMERICA.

The following estimates of the population of the American Continent and Islands south of the United States, by M. D. Humboldt, we derive from the "Bulletin Universal des Sciences et de l'Industrie," for July and September last.

Mexico.—Whites, 1,230,000; Indians, 3,700,000; mixed races, viz. Mestizoes, Mulattoes, Zamboes, and mixture of mixtures (melange des melanges) 860,000; negroes, 10,000.—Total, 6,800,000.

Guatimala.—Whites, 280,000; Indians, 880,000; mixed races, 420,000; negroes 20,000. Total, 1,600,000.

Colombia.—Whites, 642,000; Indians, 720,000; mixed races, 1,256,000; negroes, 167,000. Total, 2,785,000.

Peru and Chili.—White, 465,000; Indians, 1,030,000; mixed races, 853,000; negroes, 152,000. Total of Peru, 1,400,000. Total of Chili, 1,100,000.

Buenos Ayres and the new Republic of *Bolivar.* Whites, 320,000; Indians, 1,200,000; mixed races, 742,000; negroes, 38,000. Total, 2,300,000. (The population of the Republic of Bolivar does not probably exceed half a million.)

Brazil.—Whites, 920,000; Indians, 260,000; mixed races, 850,000; negroes, 1,960,000.—Total, 4,000,000.

Guiana.—English, Dutch and French, Whites 10,000; mixed races, 20,000; slaves and free blacks, 206,000. Total, 236,000.

West India Islands.—British, Spanish, French, Dutch, Danish and Swedish, and independent Hayti. Whites 482,600; free blacks and mulatto slaves, 1,147,500. Total, 2,343,000.

Indians.—Independent tribes, 420,000.

RECAPITULATION.

Whites,	4,350,000
Indians,	8,210,000
Mixed races,	6,398,000
Negroes,	4,326,000
Total population,	23,484,000

M. de Humbolt estimates the population of the rest of America, viz. the United States and British North American possessions as follows: Whites 9,125,000; Negroes, 1,920,000; Mixed races, 30,000; Independent Indians, 420,000. Total, 11,475,000. According to his calculations the total population of America is about 35,000,000, of which the whites compose 38 per cent, Indians 25, negroes 19, and mixed races 18. Of this population 22,486,000 are supposed to be Catholics, 17,636,000 Protestants, and 820,000 Pagans. The English language is spoken by 11,647,000; the Spanish by 10,504,000; Indian language by 7,593,000; the Portuguese by 3,740,000; the French by 1,242,000; and the Dutch, Danish, Swedish, or Russian by 216,000.

The whole population of America is only 5,000,000 more than that of France, and not twice as much as that of the Islands of Great Britain and Ireland. The greater part of this continent yet remains in its natural wild and uncultivated state, untouched by the hand of civilized man. The number of whites in the United States is double that of all the nations and colonies south of us. The whites of the republics south of Mexico, Guatimala, Colombia, Peru, Chili, Buenos Ayres and Bolivar, are of Spanish origin; those of the empire of Brazil are descendants of Portuguese; and those of the West Indies are Spanish, British, French &c. The mixed races are said to constitute the most robust and useful classes of the new states. They are of all colors, from the dark shade of the African to the bright hue of the European. A Mestizo is the issue of a white and an Indian; Mulatto of a white and negro; a Zambo, of an Indian and negro, and the descendants ramify into an endless multiplicity of varieties, forming what M. de Humbolt calls, a mixture of mixtures. Many persons of the mixed race are as white as the Spaniards and Portuguese. The dependent Indians are, for the most part, a harmless, superstitious and indolent race of beings. The Araucanians to the south of Chili are the most brave and noble tribe of independent Indians in South America. There are only 387,000 negroes in the seven republics above named, and we believe the greater part of these are now free, most of these states having taken measures for emancipation of the blacks. In Brazil the negroes compose about one half the population. This empire, with less than a million of whites, has more blacks, and probably more slaves, than the United States.—In the West Indies the free blacks outnumber the slaves. Most of the former belong to the republic of Hayti, and the Island of Cuba.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

OBITUARY.

In paying the last sad moments to departed worth, as well as to the riven chords of youthful friendship, the soul is unconsciously moistened with the gushing tenderness of sorrow, and the mind softened by the contemplation of a future state of being! When we look upon the diurnal records of mortality, beholding with the eye of indifference, the sons and daughters of men fading from the theatre of life into eternal existence, how seldom do we reflect that are the ushering in of another year, or even the dawning of another day, our frail bodies may be cold and inanimate, steeped in the dreamless slumber of death; and the destiny of joy or misery eternal, gone forth the irrevocable edict of the Most High! but when we listen to the dreary tidings of untimely death, when we see the youthful form of one, whose mind was fraught with all the generous aspirings of virtue, blasted in its blossoming, and consigned to the solemn mansions of the grave, our nature's must indeed be callous to throbbings of sensibility, and our hearts hardened by a tearless apathy, if they remain unimpressed by the warning as well as sorrowing picture! To those who were acquainted with JOHN B. MORTON, the subject of this feeble tribute, it is unnecessary to speak his merits; they who communed with him in all the warmth of juvenile friendship, feel his memory deeply graven upon their souls; but to those who knew him not we will say he was generous, humane and virtuous, a tender brother and a dutiful son; more we need not. Life to him had many charms, for as yet he had seen but its flowers, the thorns were hidden among maturer years; he had worked along its path as upon a poet's vision, strewed with sunshine and beautiful in the distance, but fading away on approaching its illusion, or ending in error and disappointment. His career has been brief but exemplary, and we doubt not his disembodied spirit has soared to those realms where Uriel and Gabriel, with millions of cherubims and seraphims chaunt eternal praise! To his relatives who lament his decease, he is but as a herald awaiting their coming on the threshold of Heaven.

And though he has gone to the regions above,
And is now a bright cherub on high,
Let his youth and his goodness, his virtue and love,
Warn us all to be ready to die! M.

From the statement recently submitted to Congress by the Treasury Department, it appears that the imports during the year ending on 30th September, 1825, have amounted to $96,340,075, of which amount, 91,902,512 were imported in American vessels, and 4,437,563 in foreign vessels: that the exports have, during the same period, amounted to 99,535,388, of which 66,944,745 were domestic, and 32,590,643 were foreign articles: that of the domestic articles, 58,316,095 were exported in American vessels, and 8,628,650 in foreign vessels; and of the foreign articles, 30,483,634 were exported in American vessels, and 2,106,989 in foreign vessels—That 880,754 tons of American shipping entered, and 960,366 cleared from the ports of the U. States, and that 92,947 tons of foreign shipping entered, and 95,080 cleared from the ports of the United States, during the said period.

INTERESTING EXTRACTS

From late European papers.

"The Great Unknown" no longer Unknown. A letter from London, dated the 14th of February, mentions that Sir Walter Scott had acknowledged himself (under oath) the Author of the Waverley Novels. It is already known, that the author of these novels was a large creditor of the House of Constable & Co. of Edinburgh, which failed some time since. In proving this claim, Sir Walter was obliged to acknowledge himself the author of these works.

The number of bankers gazetted, during December of last year and January of the present, amounts to 81. They formed 29 firms, constituted as under, namely: three having one person only; eight having two persons; eleven having three; six having four; and one having five.

The Dublin Mail of the 27th of February says—"We regret to announce the death of the highly respected Lindley Murray, the author of an English Grammar, and many other most approved works on education.—He expired very peacefully on Thursday morning, at his house at Holdgate, near York, in the 81st year of his age, and in the full possession of all his mental faculties. Mr. Murray was a Quaker, and a native of Pennsylvania, in North America.

Mr. B. A. Goldschmidt, the principal partner in the house, from the time of its stoppage was in a state of great mental excitement for several days. He finally became more composed, and dressed himself to attend to the state of his affairs, to be laid before his creditors. He suddenly threw himself on the sofa in despair, and after remaining three hours in a state of inanimation, expired without a struggle or a groan, having burst a blood vessel in his head. It is said the house will have a surplus of 140,000*l.* notwithstanding their enormous losses.

Mr. Pike, the celebrated banker, is dead.

The King of England has suffered a renewed attack of the gout, which confined him at the last dates.

The King of England, in his speech to Parliament, states that the Burmese war had not yet been brought to a close. The last accounts represent that "the English forces were suffering greatly in the war with the Burmese, who prove an obstinate enemy, and upon whom defeat produces no beneficial effect, but serves to make them bolder and more savage. They post themselves near the British forces, commit great barbarities on the prisoners they take, and afterwards throw their bodies into the river. The country was very unhealthy. At Arracan a division of the British forces, originally six or seven thousand men, had been almost annihilated without an action."

The intelligence from Greece is of a cheering and animated character. Ibrahim Pacha, having been defeated in his attempt on Azrata, with the loss of 2000 men, made a bold push to gain possession of the isthmus of Corinth, so as to keep a free and open communication between Corinth, Patras and Tripolitza, the latter of which was closely invested by the Greeks. This place was blockaded by General Colocotroni, who failed in two attempts to gain possession of the fortress.

Sir E. Antrobus, one of the partners in Coutts' Bank, is dead. He has left 700,000*l.* the bulk of which is to be divided between his two nephews, one of whom is a partner in the bank, and the other Charge d'Affaires at Washington.

Distress among the Silk-Weavers.—The distress in Spitalfield has increased to a very alarming degree. In four parishes in this district the increase of paupers, during a single week, amounted to 677. From a report made by the Trade Committee, it appears that 8,601 looms, and 29,316 persons, were unemployed. The public subscriptions have been liberal, though utterly inadequate to the necessities of the starving multitude. The city of London and Lord Darlington, have each presented the committee with 500*l.* Some notion may be formed of the general distress from the following extract:—

"On Saturday last, Church street was literally blocked up during the day, and remained in this state until 8 o'clock at night. The cries of children and women, fainting from the pressure of the crowd, were appalling. The committee have resolved on opening a house in the neighborhood this day, for the distribution of soup. Barriers are to be erected to keep off the pressure, and officers stationed to preserve order. None are relieved who have work on hand to finish, nor those who have less than five children, and not receiving parish relief; by which arrangement relief is afforded to the worst cases first.

At Norwich, commotions among the people took place on the 1st and 2d of February, which were renewed on the 13th, and became somewhat threatening. The reading of the riot act produced no effect.

"At six o'clock two troops of the Scotch Greys arrived at Tombland, from their barracks, and were placed at the disposal of Mr. Alderman John Patterson, jr. and Mr. Alderman Crisp Brown; an immense body of special constables were also sworn in, and had orders to take up all persons who stood about in groups. This appears to have exasperated the people still more, as the zeal displayed was of too violent a nature on the part of these gentry to quell the tumult; hence great resistance was made to the civil and military power, and after some severe wounds with staves had been given and received, about twenty of the ringleaders were captured and committed to the city bridewell for examination this morning at 11 o'clock. The military and civil power patrolled the street during the night, and the shops were closed at an early hour.

"*Four o'clock.*—The examination of the prisoners is still going on. Several are remanded for further examination to-morrow. There is a deep and sullen gloom pervading the city, and to add to it, all business is completely at a stand. The civil power is again ordered out for 6 o'clock this evening.

The number of children who die annually in Russia, amounts to about one fourth of the number of deaths in the empire, and the ceremonies which take place at their baptism are considered as the cause. The naked infant is dipped three times successively into a basin of cold water, from which it merges shivering, with the body entirely blue from the effect of the cold; cholics, frequently fatal, ensue from the deplorable baptism.—Among the noble and more enlightened classes, warm water is now introduced; but neither physicians nor philosophers will easily persuade the lower classes thus to depart from the usage of their ancestors. A person who was present at the immersion of a newly born infant, venturing to remonstrate, it was replied, "would God permit his creatures to receive any ill from such an act? you see that the baby does not even cry;" and the poor innocent, who doubtless, was unable to do so, died a few days afterwards from a violent cholic.

IRELAND.

A letter from Monte, in Wertmeath, says—"This country is in a frightful state; it is in possession of the Rockites from night-fall to sun-rise, as regularly as the town of —— is in that of its garrison. They paid a quiet visit to this very house on Wednesday night last, at eight o'clock, but I did not know, until a few minutes after, that they were close up at the windows; they subsequently visited, or rather held visitations, at a great number of houses—they seemed to be in regular training."

The Dungheda Journal states, "from good authority, that Viscount Granville, half-brother to the Marquis of Stafford, is to succeed the Marquis Wellesley, in the Government of Ireland."

A late Dublin Evening Mail contains the particulars of no less than thirty outrages committed in various districts of Ireland. Another Dublin Journal states, that the provincial prints are totally barren of interest, and this seems to have called forth the shocking enumeration to which we have alluded. Perhaps, says the Representative, murders, abductions, malicious burnings, and robberies in Ireland, have ceased to be matters of interest. We regret that it should be so, and trust that party spirit does not lead to the suppression of facts; feeling convinced, as we do, that nothing can be of more service to the sister country, than the exhibition of her real state, even as to crime.

RUSSIA.—The funeral procession, with the corpse of the Emperor Alexander, set out from Taganrook on the 7th Jan. It was to proceed 50 or 60 versts, about forty miles a day, and would reach Moscow the 12th of February, and Petersburgh before the 24th of March, on which day, the anniversary of his accession to the throne, the solemn ceremony of his interment was to take place.

A commission had been appointed by the Emperor Nicholas, to investigate the facts relative to the late conspiracy, consisting of the Grand Duke Michael, the Minister of War, Gen. Tatischeff, the Military Governor of St. Petersburgh, Gen. Koutousoff, and Aids de Camp Generals Benkendorff, Levascheff, and Patapoff. This commission was actively engaged in the discharge of its duties. The Emperor Nicholas has provisionally confirmed in their functions, all Ambassadors, Ministers, and Charge d'Affaires accredited with foreign powers.

Letters from St. Petersburgh, dated to the 2d of February, represent the Russian capital to be perfectly quiet. The investigation into the late conspiracy continues to be conducted principally by the Emperor, who takes the most lively interest in tracing the sources of the late movements in the army. The letters give an extraordinary idea of its extent; they say four hundred officers of dissection will be condemned to death. "One curious circumstance is mentioned as a fact that may be relied upon," says the letter, "that three days previously to the Emperor's death, he was informed of a plot upon his life, which appeared to have a serious effect on his health and spirits."

St. Petersburg is full of Foreigners, who came from all courts of Europe to compliment the new Emperor. The Duke of Wellington was expected in a few days.

Every thing was also tranquil at Warsaw, where Constantine was making great preparations for the reception of the Duke of Wellington, on his way to St. Petersburg. The Emperor Nicholas was to visit Poland after his coronation.

Count Romanzoff, Chancellor of the European Empire, died about the middle of Jan. at St. Petersburgh. He was one of the most liberal patrons of science and art in Europe. It was at his expence that Otto Von Kotzebue performed his voyage round the world.

Abbe Stanislaus Stalzic, Polish Minister of State, died at Warsaw on the 20th of January. He has left the whole of his fortune, amounting to 800,000*l.* to public institutions.

In the House of Commons on the 18th of February, Sir J. Bridges said that a very dirty country book note had come into his hands with the following singular inscription, shewing the sort of opinion entertained of it:—

"I received this piece
Of paper and grease,
But will not keep it long to my sorrow;
I took it to day,
And I'll pay it away,
As sure as a gun, to-morrow."

A new self-impelling carriage has been invented at Lyons. It has three wheels, one in front. The motion is given by the feet of a person in the carriage acting upon machinery which impels the two wheels in the rear and advances the carriage 16 feet each stroke. It may be turned by the forward wheel at pleasure.

At Ceara, Brazil, up to the last of January, the most distressing scarcity existed. Domestic animals of all descriptions were generally devoured by the famishing inhabitants.—But no money or means to pay for provisions.

The accounts from Batavia, are to the 20th October, two weeks later than the previous arrivals. There have been several skirmishes between the Dutch troops and the natives, generally in favor of the former. In one of the principal engagements, 500 Dutch troops defeated an army of 6,000 natives, and such was the panic among the latter, that a great number was killed during the retreat into the interior.

Extract of a letter from London, of the 14th Feb.

"The Emperor of Austria will shortly abdicate in favor of his second son, his eldest being an idiot, and retire to Florence to pass the remainder of his days. I do not think that the government here are easy about Russia.—Its great army, and the public opinion in favour of Greece, with the plunder of Constantinople as an incentive to these prætorian bands, may finally force Nicholas from the observance of his brother's policy."

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

The drawing of the New York State Literature Lottery took place in New York on Wednesday last. The following were the numbers drawn:—

30, 56, 54, 28, 58, 47, 34, 10

Which gives to ticket combination 30 54 56 the capital prize of $15,000, and we understand it was sold at P. L. DECKER'S Office, in a whole ticket.

On Saturday morning, the materials of Judge Tilghman's dwelling house, and the adjoining buildings and fixtures, were sold at auction, to be removed within twenty days from the sale, to make room for the splendid Arcade.

Captain James Biddle, of Philadelphia, is appointed to command the United States squadron, about to sail for the protection of our commerce off the coast of Brazil. He will sail in the frigate Macedonian, and be accompanied by two sloops of war.

The University of Pennsylvania held its commencement yesterday at the Hall in Ninth street. Upwards of one hundred students graduated.

At the annual Commencement of the College of Physicians of New York, which was held on the 4th inst. the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on thirty-four gentlemen who had been students of the College.

The annual commencement of the Medical College was held on Monday, at the University of Maryland, in the presence of a crowded assembly. Diplomas were delivered to the graduates in number of seventy five.

On Tuesday and Wednesday of last week six boats left Reading for Philadelphia. Their laden consisted of flour, hats and whiskey. The canal is now perfectly navigable, and in fine condition from Mount Carbon to this city. On Sunday week the water was introduced into the section above Reading which renders the whole line complete.

John Cleves Symmes is in New York, and is making preparations to deliver lectures on his theory.

The proprietors of the Medicated Vapour Bath, established in this city, have made a report. It appears that during the few months the Bath has been in operation, between four and five hundred persons have availed themselves of its advantages.

Buildings are in great demand in this city at present and have been for some months past. Few houses are suffered to remain vacant a day; and an early and vigorous commencement of building in all parts of the city has taken place.

The U. S. frigate Guerriere, now at Norfolk is ordered to be fitted for immediate service.

The Wheeling Gazette, of the 25th ult. says that the river Ohio is about eleven feet above low water mark.

The Bunker Hill Monument, at Boston, is to be built of beautiful granite, from a quarry in Quincy. It is to be conveyed to the shore, a distance of three miles, on the railway, about to be erected there, and to be transported thence to Charlestown, by water.

The Methodists of Virginia propose to establish a College in that State.

The New London line of steam boats and stages, take passengers from New York to Providence for $5, including all expences, from thence to Boston for $2, being $7 for a distance of about 240 miles.

The trial of Isaac B. Desha, in the Harrison Circuit Court, Ken. was, on motion of the Attorney for the Commonwealth, postponed until the next June Term. The absence of witnesses, whose testimony was thought to be essential for the Commonwealth, was the ground of the postponement.

A seaman named John Nicholson, fell from the foreyard of the ship Delta, at Savannah, Geo. his head striking the channels, by which his skull was fractured; he was precipitated into the river and immediately disappeared.

In the single county of Washington, Pa. there are one hundred and ten thousand sheep. Duchess county, in New York, contains one hundred and seventy-four thousand sheep, a large proportion of which are merinos.

Governor Morrill is re-elected Governor of New Hampshire.

Major Gen. Scott has arrived in Washington city.

A meeting has been held at Boston, and committees appointed to solicit pecuniary assistance for the relief of two Brazilian officers, driven into exile by the Emperor Don Pedro.

The city Council of Savannah, Geo. on the memorial of the ladies of that city, in relation to the cultivation of the Mulberry Tree, for the purpose of introducing the Silk Worm, reported in favor of granting four lots for the purpose, to be considered the property of the city.

Hay brought from the Eastern States, is now selling at New-Orleans at 2½ cents per pound, nominal weight. This happens in a country where three crops of the article could be made every year, and in a city whose environs offer two or three thousand acres of land thrown out of cultivation.

The Society of Friends in New York recently removed the remains of their deceased friends and relatives from their old burying ground in Cedar-street to the place appropriated for them at the outskirts of the city.—The old grave yard is to be converted into a green house by Mr. Thorburn.

The nomination of George Hay, to be Judge of the District of Virginia, has been confirmed by the Senate of the U. States; as also has the re-nomination of C. J. Ingersoll, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Pennsylvania.

Among the present visiters at the Seat of Government, is Mr. Rochester, Secretary to the Mission of the United States to Panama.

On the 7th ult. as Mr. Francis Saunders, of Jackson, Tennessee, was walking over his grounds, he was shot at and killed by a young man named Jamieson, who, with a young negro, his accessory, are in custody. They have confessed their guilt, but can scarcely assign any motive for the commission of the dreadful crime.

A bill has passed the Assembly of New-York by a vote of 71 to 41, giving relief to Myron Holley, or in plain phrase, paying him for being so unfortunate as to demand the Deeds, while the same voters by nearly the same majority rejected a proposition to apply a scanty pittance to support the children of Robert Fulton!!!

The woollen factory, at Montpelier, Vermont, owned by Parsons, Waterman & Co. together with a grist mill, were destroyed by fire on the 22d ult. Mr. Waterman was seriously injured in jumping from a window, and a Scotch weaver was burnt to death. $3500 was insured by the Ætna Company. The loss besides insurance, from 1000 to $2000.

Two hundred bales of Cotton were lost in the recent destruction of the schr. Susan of Machias, from Savannah for Providence, which was struck with lightning on the 20th ult. and ran ashore at Montauk, Long Island, and burnt to the waters edge. 100 bales were saved, and all the crew.

The body of Mr. L. Acorn was found in Wiscasset, Me. suspended from a tree by his handkerchief. He had been missing about five months.

A great number of passengers, principally ship carpenters, have lately gone from Bath to Eastport—probably destined for the season, to the British province of New Brunswick.

On Friday last, the counting house and carpenter's shop at Mr. Bett's air furnace in Wilmington, Del. were destroyed by fire, together with a great number of valuable patterns. Loss 4 or $5000—no insurance.

At the recent term of the Supreme Court held at Providence, R. I. Albert S. Field was tried for killing Jonathan Gray, in September last, while taking fruit from a tree in the garden of Field's father. The jury returned a verdict of involuntary manslaughter; Field was sentenced to one year and nine months imprisonment, and fined 900 dollars.

Mrs. Sharpe, relict of the late Col. S. P. Sharpe, has addressed to the public, through the medium of the last Kentucky Argus, a pretty long communication, in which she vindicates the character of her deceased husband against the foul and fiend-like attack made upon it by Patrick Henry Darby.

The United States schooner Shark, was cruising off St. Jago de Cuba on the 2d ult. all well.

The store of Mr. S. Mange, No. 43 Dock street, was broken open on the night of the 5th inst. and robbed of seven notes of $100 each, of the Pennsylvania Bank, two of $10 each, on the Schuylkill Bank, and several other small notes. Mr. M. offers a reward of fifty dollars for the recovery of the money and detection of the thief.

The schooner Delaware, Capt. Hawes, one day from Philadelphia, bound to Boston, was by a mistake of the pilot, in a gale of wind to the N. W. run aground on the great shoal—a part of her cargo was thrown overboard, and she beat over and came to anchor, making water so fast that it was with great difficulty the crew could keep her from sinking before daylight, at which time she was discovered with a signal of distress flying; she was taken in tow, and with some difficulty ran on shore; the cargo has been principally saved, but in a very damaged state; the vessel will be entirely lost.

On Monday, between 11 and 12 o'clock, a large and respectable concourse of citizens witnessed the launch of the new and elegant Steamboat Philadelphia, from the ship yard of Mr. Samuel Grice, at Kensington—she glided into her native element in a most graceful manner, amidst the cheers of the surrounding multitude. Her appearance on the water is uncommonly fine. She is owned by the Messrs. Stevens, of Hoboken, N. J. under whose personal superintendance she was built. She is intended to ply between this city and Trenton, N. J. as a regular passage boat, attached to the Union Line, and will be commanded by Capt. J. G. Jenkins.

A white man by the name of John Sterling, by profession a hostler, or hack driver, lately from Baltimore, was charged on clear evidence before the Mayor, with having, on Tuesday night last, set fire to the Stable of John Robinson, Distiller. The Stable was in Mary's Alley, near South, between Fifth and Sixth streets. He was discovered in the act, after 10 o'clock at night, by a black man named Thomas Pouza, and promptly arrested by M'Cormic and Arrison, City Watchmen. It appeared on examination that a quantity of brimstone matches, in full blaze, were deposited by him, on a part of the weather boards of the Stable, in a crack within three inches of the hay in the loft, while a boy was in the Stable, within a few feet of him, currying a horse, and nothing but the instant smothering of the blaze prevented an awful conflagration, as the Stable was frame, and was surrounded with frame buildings. Strong suspicion attached to this man for similar crimes, particularly as to an attempt on a frame building adjoining this Stable, and on Cannon's Stable's, the Sunday night preceding. He was committed to answer at the Oyer and Terminer to be held in May next.

NEW YORK COMMON SCHOOLS.

Of the 714 towns and wards in the state, 700 have made returns. During the year past 425,330 children have been taught on an average of 8 months. There are 7773 school districts, of which 7117 have made returns.—The sum of $182,790 09 has been apportioned among the districts. There has been an increase of 131 districts during the year.—There has been an increase of children taught of 22,410 in the year. In the year 1816, there were but 140,106 children taught in schools where the public money was applied. The amount of the school fund is $1,319,886 46.

We notice the following advertisement in the National Intelligencer:

"Re-sale of Furniture, at the house of the Russian Minister, (who is about to leave the country.) The terms of sale not having been complied with, I shall re-sell This Day, (Monday,) the 3d April, at the risk and expense of the Honorable John Randolph: 1 mahogany Secretary; 1 rose wood, and one mahogany Table; 1 Time-piece; 3 Alabaster Ornaments; 2 Sofas; 2 Mirrors; 1 Toast Rack; 2 Table Cloths; 5 doz. Serviettes; 5 Window Curtains. Terms cash.

P. MAURO, Auct'r."

Camden, N. J. April 5—We are informed, two men, named John Banks and John Anderson, the former having a family, and the latter a young man, were both drowned in Oldman's creek, on the afternoon of the 26th ult. The circumstances attending this distressing occurrence, we understand are, that Mr. Anderson had been helping Mr. Banks move, from the neighborhood of Woodstown, in the fore part of the day, in the afternoon they got into a boat for the purpose of fishing with a seine, which upset and filled, and both were unhappily drowned. The bodies have been found and interred.

Extract of a letter, dated New-Harmony, (Ind.) Feb. 20.

"The Library is a most costly one, selected with great taste and judgment by Mr. M'Clure while in France. This collection of books, maps, philosophical and musical instruments, cost 100,000 francs, and is contained in packages weighing upwards of fifty tons.—Besides these, Mr. Owen has purchased 1500 dollars worth of books, and the whole of these valuable articles have been brought from New Orleans, and are now at Shawneetown, on their way to New Harmony.—New Harmony will have the best Library, and the best school in the United States."

A writer in the *Richmond Compiler* says—"The name of the distinguished man, who is emphatically styled the Liberator of South America, it often pronounced, and I hope will long be so, with respect and veneration by every friend to liberty—But it is generally pronounced wrong—It is accented on the *first* syllable, when it should be on the *second*, with the sound of the *i* like *e* long. The correct accent and sound are *Bolevar*, and not Bolivar. The capital of Colombia also is Bogota, and the town where the Congress of South-America is now in session, is Panama; both should be accented on the *last* syllable, and the sound of the *a* at the end of them is like the sound of *a* in *father*."

The following Equivoques were presented in the form of a Toast, which was offered at a dinner recently given at Detroit to Gov. Cass on his return from the City of Washington.—They are turned well enough:

By Mr. J. O. Lewis.—Dam the Canals—blast the Iron—sink the Coal Pits, and consume the Manufactures of America.

The following extract is taken from a letter just received from one of Mr. Jefferson's neighbors and most intimate friends:

"The Tickets in Mr. Jefferson's Lottery will come out for sale on the 13th April, which is his birth-day. Now my idea is, that the citizens of the United States might relieve him in the most delicate way, by purchasing up the tickets and burning them. To make it more flattering, they might burn them on the 4th July, and remit him the money on the same day. The friends of Mr. Jefferson here are delighted with what the people of Baltimore are doing in his behalf, and hang their heads at the backwardness of his own native Virginia."

In speaking of the estimated cost of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, (calculated at $30,000,000, and from tide water to Cumberland at $8,000,000,) the editor of the Alexandria Gazette says:—

"One thing, we believe, is reduced to a certainty, namely, the grand project of locking over the Alleghany, must be abandoned and our attention turned to the Potomac only. Even at eight millions, which we think will be found to exceed the estimates of the Engineers two million at least, the stock would be the best in the United States, paying, it is thought, 12 to 15 per cent per annum; while the other sections, costing three times the money, would not yield half the nett profits."

WESTERN STEAM BOATS.—The people on the western waters have arrived at a degree of perfection in the construction of Steam Boats, entirely beyond what could have been contemplated on the first introduction of them on those rivers. From the Cincinnati Emporium, we learn, that the steam boat Philadelphia, recently built there, measures nearly 400 tons, is of a handsome model, and her engine the most powerful one in the United States. She has *seven* boilers, with every convenience for safety and expedition: is 150 feet long on deck, forty feet wide, has a cabin 60 feet long and 30 wide, with single and family or double state rooms, with tapestry, cushions and elegancies, with conveniences such as, says the Emporium, "we have never noticed before in any boat, either in Europe or America. Under the large and splendid cabin, is a superb ladies' cabin, richly furnished, and possessing those accommodations which contribute so much to the comfort of ladies when travelling for health or pleasure. On the deck, are 84 double births, making lodgings for 168 persons, beside which, there are many state rooms with 2 births in each, with every other appendage, essential for the comfort of those whose limited means prevent them from taking a cabin passage.—The roof over the whole, with the tarpaulin to let down at night, will make the deck in some points not inferior to the cabin." This boat is owned in Cincinnati, and cost upwards of $30,000.

HAYTI.—The New York Gazette has been favored with a letter from Port au Prince which states, that the Proclamation of President Boyer refusing to ratify the treaty with France, was received with general joy by the inhabitants, but excited quite a different feeling among the Frenchmen at Port au Prince.

The French frigate Medee of 48; the sloop Hebe, of 28, and the brigantine Fleche, of 16 guns, were lying at Port au Prince, and the Surprise of 16 guns was daily expected. The frigate Antigone of 42 guns, sailed on the 9th for Brest. She had been waiting some time for a large amount of specie, which it was said she was to carry home, but took as a substitute the Proclamation!

Considerable anxiety existed at Port au Prince for the arrival of the British Consul General, Mr. Charles M'Kenzie, (a man of color) who was to sail from Portsmouth on the 18th of January. This appointment, which was considered in England a master stroke of policy, was viewed in quite a different light in Port au Prince. The Haytien Government would, we learn, have been better pleased if the colored skin had been left out of the question, not from prejudice, but from an impression that the British Ministry considered a white man too good for them.

A New Orleans paper states, that by the last accounts from Campeachy, about 5000 Mexican troops had assembled at Yucatan, and more were on the way, for the purpose of invading Cuba. It is believed that the Colombians and Mexican governments are acting in concert. As soon as seamen can be procured to man the ships of war at Carthagena, the Colombian army there will embark. A few days sail will enable the fleet to appear off Campeachy, where transports are to be held ready to receive the Mexican contingent.—The combined forces, about twenty thousand strong, are then to cross over to Cuba, proclaim its independence on landing, and with the aid of the creoles, expel the minions of Ferdinand.

In December last, John B. Amedy was convicted, in the Circuit Court of the U. States for the District of Virginia, on an indictment for destroying the schr. Pacific, with intent to defraud the underwriters. On a motion for a new trial, on the ground of an alledged error in the opinion of the Court, the judges were divided, and the case was carried up to the Supreme Court, where it has been decided that the decision of the Circuit Court was correct.

MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE.

The editor of the New Haven (Conn.) Herald, has been favored with the following extract of a letter, from a respectable ship-master of that port, giving an account of the destruction of the whole of the Methodist Mission family, located at the island of Antigua, by shipwreck. It is dated

"Antigua, March 5th, 1826.

"A most distressing and melancholy shipwreck occurred near this Island the past week, attended with such circumstances as seem almost incredible, and we can only say, that, for the wisest purposes, though often to us incrutable, the Lord has done it."

"About four weeks since, there was a yearly general meeting at St. Kitts, of the Methodist missionaries from the neighbouring islands; from this place went the Rev. Mr. White, wife, three children and servant; Rev. Mr. Hillier, Rev. Mr. Oake, Rev. Mr. Jones, wife, and infant child. They left St. Kitts a few days since to return to this island, having added to their number Mr. ——, another missionary and his wife. The vessel in which they embarked, called at Montserat; the number of the mission family, at that time amounting to thirteen souls, as above, including one servant. At Monserat, their friends advised them to leave the vessel in which they were, (being a dull sailer,) and to go on board the mail boat Maria, then ready to sail for this island. They did so; and a young lady also took passage with them. The schooner which they had left arrived here seasonably, and brought the baggage of the mission family, which they did not think best to take out, the ordinary passage being only a few hours.—Some alarm, after the schooner's arrival, was felt for the safety of the mail boat; but as the wind was very high, it was supposed that she had probably lost some of her sails, and put back. On Friday, P. M. the 3d inst. however, word was brought to town, that part of the wreck was seen on the Weymouth," with two persons on it. Two or three boats immediately went down to her, and found it to be the wreck of the mail boat Maria, and the only survivor of 21 souls was Mrs. Jones, in a state of insensibility. It appears that she had *been placed by the captain, (Whitney)* between the bow-sprit, where she could not wash away. She was in her night dress only, with her husband's cloak or coat only on, and a sailor's cap on her head. The body of Captain Whitney, the only one found, was lying near the wreck. He was buried yesterday.—He had not been dead, probably, more than an hour, as he was seen on the bow-sprit about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. Jones is slowly recovering, and so far restored to her recollection as to say that she knows all the circumstances of the shipwreck, but the doctors forbid her being questioned at present.

The following circumstances, however, have been communicated by her:—The vessel struck on the reef, in the night. Three or four days had elapsed when she was taken off. Mr. White, his wife, three children and servant, were all swept away together, clinging to each other; Mr. Hillar attempted to swim to Sandy Island, and was drowned in her sight; her infant was washed away from her arm; her husband died on her lap, the night before she was taken off, and was washed away. As returning recollection opens to her the horrors of the scene she had witnessed, I am told she often exclaims, "O captain Whitney, why did he save me!" She must, indeed, be an unhappy, lonely woman; and time can never efface from her remembrance this mournful event. She is undoubtedly most to be pitied, for we have good reason to indulge the hope, that her kind friends are in heaven—that the scenes of Weymouth shoal were but a passage to the haven of bliss.—Dark, deep, and mysterious, are the ways of righteous and unerring Providence! With wonder and astonishment, we behold a delicate, slender woman, of 20 years, for four days without sustenance, exposed to the inclemency of the weather, supported, while barely seamen were dying around her, and finally, the sole survivor of 21 persons! We see, in a few short hours, the whole mission family of this island, called from their earthly labors, but to receive, as we trust, a heavenly reward: but who can stay his hand? or who shall say to the Supreme Governor of the Universe, what doest thou? Shall not the judge of all the earth do right?"

"A shoal about four miles from the harbor and only half a mile from a small island called Sandy Island.

Green Room Intelligence.

Mr. Conway, the tragedian, has been engaged by the managers of our theatre for seven nights. The house on Wednesday, was but slimly attended to witness his personation of the character of Hamlet. Mr. C. is generally well thought of as an actor, and the scantiness of the audience at his first appearance, is attributed to the advanced stage of the season which prevents many from going to the theatre, in particular when they are likely to be detained until an unseasonable hour by the length of the play. Mr. C. represented the part of Duke Aranza last night.

The Pavilion Amphitheatre at the Tivoli Garden, Market street, under the management of Mr. Tatnall, will open on the 10th inst. The ring for the Equestrian exercises, it is said, is somewhat larger than that of the Walnut street Circus.

Miss Kelly having returned to New-York has re-appeared at the Park theatre before a numerous and delighted audience in the character of Beatrice, of which she is certainly the most admirable actress we have seen.—She was welcomed with much applause.—Since her departure from New York Miss K. has been on to Albany and Boston, and also devoted a great portion of her time to the amusement of the Philadelphians. The Advocate (Snowden's) says—"She has evidently improved in her look, and her spirits are in the finest tone to display her rich comic talent. She drew a *very* respectable house, and this

...so as to all proof of the estimation in which she is held by New Yorkers, when we reflect that with the exception of Kean and a few of Mrs. Hacker's nights, no performer of the legitimate drama, as they call it but herself, could draw together a company worth having.

The New-York American, says the Opera, on Saturday, was most enthusiastically received; and in a particular manner, Signor Garcia and his lovely daughter, the enchanting Rosina. When she came forward, bursts of applause succeeded each other, and wavings of handkerchiefs by fair hands, until she almost sank beath her emotions. The performance was throughout in unison with the spirits of the house, admirable.

A meeting of the friends of the Opera was held in New York, last week, at which it was resolved to form an association, to be called the Opera Company, with a capital stock of $10,000, application to be immediately made for an act of incorporation. The object of course is to retain the Troupe of signor Garcia, and to make thereto such additions as the state of public patronage will warrant.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnes have finished their engagement at Boston. Mr. B. had a very good house at his benefit on Friday evening of last week.

It is said Mr. Barrett of the Albany and Mr. Hilson of the New York Theatre, are suffering under severe indisposition.

The Circus under the management of Mr. Hunter, at Hartford, Connecticut, has been presented as a violation of the Statute against public performances, and a trial is now pending. The Connecticut Mirror says, "we wish the militia trainings, the exhibition of the cattle show, and the general election at Hartford and New-Haven, might be complained of on a forthwith process, believing that one militia training, or one general election, brings with it more, and much more violation of the statute against public amusements, than a decent and orderly circus can possibly excite."

The London Globe of the 27th of February, remarks: "Mr. Price, of the N. York Theatre, is said to be in treaty with Miss Foote, to perform in America."

The London papers say that Kean will resume his situation at Drury Lane Theatre next year. He hopes to meet with a favourable reception on his return, and after performing one season or more in London, he intends to retire to his estate in Scotland, and live in domestic quiet the rest of his days.

Charles Kemble is determined that the talents of Mr. Braham shall not lie fallow; we understand there is a splendid Opera in preparation, and another Musical Drama nearly ready for representation, in London, in which Braham and Miss Paton are to perform.

O'Keefe has been living in a most respectable part of Chichester, for the last twelve years, in a very retired manner. This great dramatist could scarcely give utterance to his feelings on the late visit of the respected Diocesan, to present to him the King's donation of 100 guineas.

Mr. Pelham, the actor, died on the stage at Dublin, at the moment when the audience was encoring one of his songs.

Incledon, the singer, died at Worchester, Eng. on the 11th of Feb. after some weeks illness. He had for the last three years been in a declining state.

Carl Von Weber, the author of Der Freischutz, and other operas, has arrived in London.

Notwithstanding the favorable reception of Mr. Pelby by the London audience, and the determined call which they made for his re-appearance, he has not been allowed by the managers to make a second appearance in consequence of the hostility of Mr. Wallack, and the enmity of and intrigues of Mr. Price of the New-York Theatre, now in London. It is said that Mr. Pelby has the public voice with him, and it was expected that the managers of Drury Lane would be compelled to give an engagement.

Mr. Matthews was about bringing out a new entertainment, with music, and had two rehearsals; one at the English Opera and the other at his own house.

The Olympic Theatre in London has been sold for 4,860 guineas to Mr. Scott, formerly proprietor of the Adelphi Theatre.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1826.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We acknowledge the receipt of "Home," from "B. M. B."—"Charity," from Philocles"—and a madrigal, "Oh, maiden fair"—"Guy," and "Receipt for a Taller," which are selected. Also the following, which are laid aside for a second perusal:

"Lines on the death of ——," "Oh, yes, I have found," &c.—Lines "to the —— Bard"—"Elegy on the death of an English Rabbit"—"Friendship," and a "Bagatelle."

"Elizabeth," and "Rebecca," are in safe keeping, and will suffer nothing from "a parent's cruelty;" so that the author of those three articles need not render himself at all uneasy as to their fate, or fill his head with strange surmises, from our silence on the subject. We shall take the first opportunity of investigating the matter—so "be quiet, will you?"

By reference to the notice in our advertising columns, it will be perceived that the address referred to in anticipation last week, on behalf of the "Boston Bard," is to be delivered at the Old Academy, in North Fourth street, on Tuesday evening next. The performance, we presume, will be brief and appropriate, and arrangements have been made to have, as far as practicable, a respectable, and it is trusted, a numerous audience, who will be rewarded if in nothing else for their time and trouble, by the pleasing reflection of having contributed to the comfort of one emphatically the child of genius and misfortune.

"We have been a good deal amused on looking over a piece" of criticism in a late country paper. The subject chosen for this display of critical acumen is an essay "On Poetry," published by us a few weeks since. The ingenious method pursued in the dissection of this performance, should be preserved as a specimen for those who may hereafter aspire to become reviewers, i. e. "pickled for posterity." The most prominent feature in this, the aforesaid method, is a particularly exquisite enumeration of certain words, syllables, and phrases, as so many of this kind—good! so many of another—good! and so on to the end of the chapter. It is an excellent idea, a good joke i'faith, and reminds us of the pains taking professor, who in the warmth of his zeal undertook to note and set down the number of times which the word "the," "this," and "that," occurred in the bible. Again, the essay unfortunately made favourable mention of Byron; our critic with the utmost gravity asks "what sort of inspiration Byron possessed?" and pronounces "Moore a mere sickly sentimentalist, &c. "And what of this new book the whole world makes such a noise about?—Oh, 'tis out of all plumb, my lord—quite an irregular thing—not one of the angles at the four corners was a right angle—I had my rule and compasses in my pocket—Excellent critic! And for the epic poem your Lordship bid me look at—upon taking the length, breadth, heighth, and depth of it, and trying them at home upon an exact scale of Bossu's, 'tis out, my lord, in every one of its dimensions—admirable connoisseur!"

On Friday evening, the 31st ult. Capt. John Cleeves Symmes delivered a lecture on his favourite theory of the earth, to a limited, but respectable assemblage. As a lecturer he is far behind his co-adjutor, Mr. Reynolds, whose agreeable and sensible deportment as a public speaker we have already mentioned. Capt. S. makes, however, no pretensions to oratory, and has paid, it is evident, but little attention to the graces and outward flourishes which add, when properly managed, so much to the charms and force of eloquence, and tend so essentially to fix the attention of an audience and carry conviction, almost in reason's spite. He is now in New York, where, there is not a doubt, he will have many hearers. Novelty there carries the sway—any thing new or wonderful takes with the multitude, who, when they will not give a doit to relieve a poor beggar, will lay out ten to see a dead indian, as Trinculo said once of the holiday fools in England—by this we intend, most certainly, no disparagement to Capt. Symmes or his theory. On Friday evening, the only time that we have had the pleasure of hearing him, our impressions in his favor, or rather in favor of his concave system, were at least not lessened. Though the *manner* was bad, the *matter* was good and abundant. Many facts in natural history were brought together, and to say nothing of the aid derived from several principles of science which was brought to bear either remote or directly on the subject, but which are not now recollected with sufficient precision to repeat, have awakened a train of enquiries, doubts, and reflections, which the test of actual investigation can alone put to rest, or render reconcileable with the heretofore received opinions of mankind.—Among the most prominent of those facts are the existence of birds, beasts, and fish, of unusual growth, and in singular abundance, near the poles. A particular kind of fish (herring, we believe) are seen in the spring, in immense shoals, as large as the island of Great Britain, coming down, or rather from towards the poles. Whales of the largest kind, those known to navigators as the black whales, are seen in collections of sixty and seventy together, in the vicinity of the poles, and are seldom if ever found in seas remote from those regions; besides, the fact well known, that deer have been seen in droves of eight and ten thousands, all emigrating, before the severity of winter commences, not from those frozen regions towards our more temperate climes, but in a reverse direction onward towards the poles, and returning in the fattest and finest condition when they again make their appearance in the spring. If the old theory be the true one, to what more temperate zone do they retire from the severe and inclement winters of the north; for to some more mild and even luxuriant seas and fields, it is apparent, they must resort.—Where are they? Where lay the necessarily immense and fertile plains and waters, which furnish shelter and sustenance to those innumerable droves and shoals of animals—do they all centre in one point, and that necessarily, according to the old theory, within very small and circumscribed limits, covered and bound with the masses of snow and ice which continually prevail in those high latitudes; or have they within the bosom of the earth a home, prepared for them by the hand of an omnipotent and bountiful providence. And is not this a supposition more reconcileable to the extend- who ordereth all his works in wisdom and harmony. We have heard but a single lecture on the actual principles of this theory, but are ready involuntarily to exclaim with old Polonius, "If this be madness, there's method in it."

The remarkable snow storm which occurred in this part of the country some twenty years ago, in the month of May, is now fresh in the recollection of many, though it was an event which a portion of our more youthful readers, who happened to be "a day after the fair," unfortunately missed the sight of, and in all probability may never have the delight of witnessing, unless, indeed, it should chance to occur the present spring. But we shall not attempt to prognosticate or turn almanack makers, though, but for the attending consequences, we should almost be tempted to wish for another such an astonishing exhibition. A more fairy and magnificent scene could scarcely be imagined, to behold the green fields, meadows, hills, and gardens, the whole surface of the country, with its endless variety of trees and plants, in blossom, and flowers in full bloom, all changed in an instant, as it were by the hand of enchantment, from their natural familiar hues, to the pure and spotless garniture of snow; all sparkling and glowing with inconceivable splendour, in the beams of a morning sun, must certainly present a scene beyond all description, grand, novel, and beautiful.

Amount of Duties paid by the Auctioneers of this City into the State Treasury, for the quarter ending Feb. 28, 1826:

Samuel Comly	$4333 50
John Jennings	3241 10
William Lippincott	2215 20
Samuel Wagner	1506 69
John F. Lewis	1403 20
M. Gillingham	1141 35
Michael Nesbit	768 55
Moses Thomas	323 22
R. Pullen	73 82
Geo. Riter	57 15
T. B. Freeman	35 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Brig Constitution, Robinson, 69 days from Gibraltar, with mdze.

Ship Minerva, Moyell, 29 days from Liverpool, with mdze.

Ship Phenix, Hamilton, 29 days from Liverpool, with mdze.

Schr. Argo, Remington, 10 days from Havana, with mdze.

Schr. Eloisa, Rubris, 27 days from St. Jago de Cuba, with sugar, &c.

Ship Electra, Harris, 30 days from London, with mdze.

Schr. John Sexton, Sharpe, 10 days from Havana, with coffee, &c.

CLEARANCES.

Brig Cato, Burgo, for Vera Cruz.

Brig Hibernia, Hutchinson, for Hamburg.

Brig Prometheus, Abbott, for Kingston, Ja.

Ship Mary, Flemming, for Havana.

Brig Pegasus, Taylor, for Antigua.

Brig James Lawrence, Tiers, for St. Jago.

Ship Sarah Ralston, Winslow, for Hamburg.

41 Arrivals Coastwise.

Arrived at Boston, on the 5th inst. ship Emerald, 53 days from Liverpool. Spoke, March 24, lat. 41, long. 52, Br. ship Lindsay, 33 days from Glasgow—had spoken two days before, ship Algonquin, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, with the loss of the Captain (DIXEY) and one or two men overboard, and all the water off deck. In last 40 miles S. of Chatham, schr. Only Son, from Philadelphia for Boston, had sprung a leak 24 hours previous, and had 3 feet water in her hold at one time, but was then nearly free.

MARRIED,

On Monday evening, the 20th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Helfenstine, Mr. WILLIAM G. CONAROW to Miss CHARLOTTE M. YOUNG.

On Monday evening, the 20th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Helfenstine, Mr. SAMUEL PEIRCE to Miss ANN YOUNG.

On Monday evening, by Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor, Mr. JOSEPH T. PRICE, of Brandywine, Del. to Miss MATILDA LOUISA, daughter of John Sanderson, Esq. of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 30th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Cummisky, Mr. JOSEPH BAKER, to Miss LOUISA DARCHIS, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 30th ult. by the Rev. John H. Kennedy, Mr. HENRY C. BLUMNER, to Miss REBECCA, daughter of Mr. William Thomson, all of this city.

On the 5th inst. by Elder Frederic Plummer, Mr. PHILIP BRANT, to Miss RACHAEL HOOPER.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. William Mann, Mr. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, to Miss ELIZABETH SELF, both of the Northern Liberties.

On Tuesday evening, by Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor, JESSE COATES, M. D. to MARTHA PENNOCK, both of Chester county, Pa.

On the evening of the 21st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kitts, Mr. JOHN L. STAM, to Miss ELIZABETH SAYER, both of the Northern Liberties.

On the 10th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Furness, Mr. FRANCIS BERG, M. D. to Miss MARIA MILLER, of this city.

On the 29th of January last, by Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor, Mr. WILLIAM CUMMING, to Miss JOHANNA, daughter of Mr. Jacob Copia, all of this city.

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. James Montgomery, Rector of St. Stephen's Church, FRANCES R. WHARTON, Esq. to JULIANA MATILDA, daughter of the late Isaac Governour, Esq. of New York.

DIED,

On Friday, the 31st ult. JANE, daughter of Mr. George Gegg.

On Friday morning, the 31st ult. JOSEPH PEACE, in the 55th year of his age.

On Sunday afternoon, the 2d inst. THOMAS WOOTTEN.

On Sunday, the 2d inst. AARON SMITH, of the firm of Smith & Graff, aged 28 years.

On Sunday, the 2d inst. Mr. JAMES HART, in the 68th year of his age.

On Monday morning, BEULAH PARKER, wife of Thomas Parker.

On Monday, at Frankford, PETER JOHNSON, Storekeeper.

Suddenly, on Wednesday, the 5th of April, ELIZABETH MORRIS, relict of James Morris, Esq. at the advanced age of 80 years.

On Friday, the 31st ult. Mrs. RACHEL, wife of Mr. Thomas Montgomery, aged 43 years.

On Thursday, the 30th ult. Mrs. SARAH SALTER, the late wife of Samuel Salter.

On Saturday evening, the 1st inst. Mrs. ISABELLA BUTLER, in the 57th year of her age.

On Saturday morning, the 1st inst. Mrs. ANN PECHIN, wife of Mr. John Pechin.

On Friday, the 31st ult. JULIANNA REES, daughter of the late Ebenezer Rees, of the State of Mississippi, in the 14th year of her age.

On Friday, the 31st ult. Mr. DAVID FLORENCE, boat builder, in the 66th year of his age.

On Monday evening, the 3d inst. Mrs. SUSANNAH BARNES, widow of the late Wm. Barnes, in the 85th year of her age.

On Tuesday morning, the 4th inst. after a long and painful illness, Mr. JOHN GAVIN, aged 35.

On Wednesday morning, Mr. JOHN B. MORTON, son of Benjamin Morton, aged 19 years.

On Tuesday evening last, JOHN M'GOWAN, eldest son of Wm. M'Gowan, aged 30 years.

On Thursday morning, the 6th inst. after a short illness, Mr. FREDERICK SCHAUMENKESSEL, of the Northern Liberties, aged 31.

On Wednesday morning, Mr. WILLIAM M'FARLAND, in the 46th year of his age.

On Wednesday evening, EDWARD THURSBY, merchant.

On Tuesday, WILLIAM BOYD GRAY, in the 31 year of his age.

Of the influenza, aged 78 years, at his late residence near Darby, BENJAMIN BARTRAM, a descendant of one of the oldest settlers that arrived of John Bartram, the famous Botanist. He has left a numerous and respectable progeny both of children and grand-children, in the vicinity of his former dwelling.

SHAKSPEARE.

FOR Sale, a single set of the plays of Wm. Shakspeare, complete in two Vols. Royal Octavo, with engravings. Price $4 (in Boards.) Enquire at this office. april 8—tf

WHITE MERINO SHAWLS.

RECENTLY opened an excellent assortment of White Merino Shawls, and some of very superior quality; also, Norwich Shawls with merino fringe.

6-4, 8-4 and 9-4 White Crape Shawls,
Canton and Mantin Crapes,
India Sattins and Satin Levantines,
Plain and neat fig'd Gros-de-Naples,
French Levantines and Italian Mantuas,
Neat Stripe and Plain Berege,
Fine plain Chuzzes and dressed Bengals
White and coloured plain Silk Shawls,
Real India Book Muslins.
Superfine Linen and Cotton Bed Ticking,
German, Irish and Russia Sheetings,
Damask Table Linens, and Napkins, with a good assortment of Virginia Cassimeres & fancy Stripes for summer wear.

TOWNSEND SHARPLESS,
4th s.e. b. St. No. 39 S. Second street.

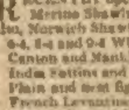
This day is published,
AND FOR SALE AT
J. DOBSON'S, AGENT,
No. 103 Chesnut street,

THE FRANKLIN JOURNAL, and American Magazine; devoted to the Useful Arts, Mineral Improvement, and General Science. Under the patronage of the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania. Edited by Dr. Thomas P. Jones Professor of Mechanics in the Institute. To be published monthly, at four dollars per annum. Vol. 1.—No. 3.—April, 1826.

Observations on the Rise and Progress of the Franklin Institute; Society for Internal Improvements; Instructions to Mr. Strickland; Mosaic Gold; On Brewing; On Tanning, Leather Dressing, &c.; Gill on Iron and Steel, No. 3; For improvements in Printing Presses; For Artificial Stone; For Tubes for Gas, &c.; For Material for Sheathing Paper; Mechanical Jurisprudence, No. 3; Hare on Specific Gravity, No. 2, on the Hydrostatic Blow-Pipe; Warming Rooms by Heated Air; Renwick's Review of Sabine on the figure of the Earth; Dennison's Patent Roofing; On preserving Fruit Trees; On Springs, &c.; Compounds of Metals; Embossing on Wood; Burridge of Tanning; Tanning in cold weather; Extracts from Bark; Preparing Quills; Lime-Kiln improved; Converting Iron into Steel; Meteoric Iron; Locomotive Carriages; Paper for Draughtsmen; Fire-proof wood; On Chronometers; Proposed College; Notices; To Subscribers and Correspondents.

Subscriptions received as above; and, this day is published, The North American Medical and Surgical Journal, No. 2, Vol. 1—subscription price $5. The Church Register, &c. &c. &c. april 8—3t

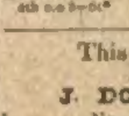
A HOUSE IN BRISTOL.



FOR Sale, in the town of Bristol, a good Brick House, nearly new, having 11 rooms in it. This house is very suitable for business, or a place of permanent residence, being the next house but one to the Bank, and will be sold for less than half its value, or exchanged for city property. Enquire at the Bank, or of WILLIAM BELL.
No. 160 Pine street Philadelphia.

N. B. Fifteen feets of good Land in Cohocsno county, in the State of Ohio, nine miles only from the Canal now making, for sale on very low terms. ap 8—2t*

ROTTERDAM HOTEL.

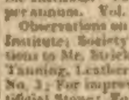


M. WILSON,

LATE from the Sorrel Horse, North Second street, near Market, informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the old and well established Inn and Hotel, called the Rotterdam, N. Fourth street, above Race street, Philadelphia, for many years past kept by C. Hay.

The Hotel is so well known as affording accommodation to families, that M. W. need not say further than he will exert every attention to keep up its established reputation. april 8—6t

The subscriber offers, at private



sale, a lot of one acre of ground, whereon is erected an elegant two story stone house, immediately opposite the Stage Office, in Quakertown, which would be an excellent stand for a Store. There are likewise on the premises, a Blacksmith shop, affording a permanency of work for three hands, the year round, with the necessary out-buildings. The lot and house will well worth the attention of any person who would wish to follow a public line of business. For further particulars, apply to DAVID WARNER,
Quakertown, Bucks co. April 7. [—6t*

Philadelphia Lottery Office.

JOSEPH PHILLIPS informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a Lottery Office, at the third door from Chesnut in Fifth street, where he will be happy to see his friends, and forsight them with chances for some of the numerous Splendid Prizes which are now to be distributed in Fortune's Favourites. april 8—3t

A GOOD BEGINNING.

C. WEMYSS, has the pleasure to announce to his customers, that in the 20th Class of the Union Canal Lottery, just drawn, he was fortunate enough to sell in a whole Ticket, No. 2... 28, 63, a capital prize of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and shares of two other Capitals in the same Lottery—remember that in the 20th Class,

No. 19 34 48 a prize of 20,000 Dollars,
No. 19 23 38 a prize of 1,276 Dollars,
No 19 28 49 a prize of 1,000 Dollars,
No. 34 40 48 a prize of 1,000 Dollars,

Were all obtained from his Office, and no doubt but what some of the Capitals in the 21st Class, to be drawn on the 3d of May, will be issued from his office, where he invites all those who have been unfortunate, to try again. Recollect delays are dangerous—a moment lost is lost for ever.

Tickets	$4 00	Quarters	$1 00
Halves	2 00	Eighths	50

For sale in a great variety of Numbers at
Wemyss' Lucky Office,
163½ Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
april 8—tf

$10,000.

THE capital prize of $10,000, in the 20th Class Union Canal Lottery, which was awarded to combination Nos. 21 31 34—One quarter was sold at "Our House," to a gentleman in this city.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
21st CLASS—NEW SERIES.
To be drawn in this city on the 3d of May next.
CAPITAL PRIZES.

1 Prize of	$20,000 is		$20,000
1	10,000		10 000
1	3,000		3,000
1	2,000		2,000
1	1,500		1,500
1	1,003		5,600
8	1,000		8,000
10	500		5,000
32	100		3,200
52	50		2,600
Whole Tickets	$4 00	Quarters	$1 00
Halves	2 00	Eighths	50

For sale at
ROBERTSON & LITTLE'S
Lottery Office, No. 43 South Third street,
Second door above Chesnut.
Cash advanced for prizes as usual, the moment presented, etc. april 8—tf

JAMES FATHAM,
AT ELLWOOD SEMINARY,

NEAR the third milestone, on the Germantown Turnpike Road, informs his friends and the public, that the duties of the Institution will be resumed on Monday, the 10th inst. where youth are boarded and carefully instructed in the English, Latin Greek, and French Languages, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Geography, and the use of the Globes.

TERMS.

Board per annum, including washing, payable Quarterly $150
Latin, Greek, and French Languages, and Mathematics, each, per Quarter, $5
Stationary at the usual store prices.
Every pupil to find his own bed and bedding.
No deduction will be made if a pupil be withdrawn before the expiration of a Quarter.
The usual Holidays are one week at Christmas, one at Easter, and four weeks in the fall of the year.
For further particulars enquire of Morris & Brother, No. 45 North Third street.
Ellwood, April 8—3t*

BOSTON BARD.

AN Address will be delivered on Tuesday evening next, the 11th inst. in the Old Academy in Fourth street, by Wm. Carll Brewster, M. D. and a collection taken up for the relief of the Boston Bard. Those who feel interested in the cause are invited to attend. Seats will be reserved for the ladies. april 8—1t

COLLECTION OF DEBTS.

THE Subscriber will collect debts in the city and County of Philadelphia on the most reasonable terms, and will give the most satisfactory references upon application to him, at No. 466 South Second street. april 8—3t*

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Twenty-first Class—New Series.
To be drawn on the 3d day of MAY, 1826.
SCHEME.

1	3,000	3,000
1	2,000	2,000
1	1,500	1,500
1	1,003	1,003
8	1,000	8,000
10	500	5,000
32	100	3,200
52	50	2,600
104	20	2,080
1,300	8	10,400
10,603	4	42,432
12,120 Prizes,		$111,215
22,100 Blanks.		

34,220 Tickets, at $3 25 $111,215

In this Scheme, composed of sixty numbers, by ternary combinations with eight drawn ballots, there will be 39 prizes with three of the drawn Nos. on each—1365 each with two of the drawn Nos. on—and 19,468 each with one of the drawn Nos. on.

To determine the fate of the 34,220 tickets in the Scheme, the 60 numbers, from 1 to 60 inclusive, will be placed in the wheel on the way to the drawing, and eight of them will be drawn; and that ticket having on it the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn Nos. as a combination, will be entitled to the prize of $20,000

That having on it the 4th, 5th and 6th		10,000
	4th, 7th and 8th	3,000
	3d, 4th and 7th	2,000
	3d, 5th and 8th	1,500
	3d, 4th and 5th	1,003

Those eight having on them the 3d, 7th and 8th—3d, 6th and 8th—3d, 4th and 8th—3d, 4th and 6th—3d, 5th and 6th—3d, 5th and 7th—3d, 4th and 5th—3d, 6th and 7th, each 1,000

Those 32 having on them the 3d, 5th and 8th—3d, 7th and 8th—4th, 5th and 7th—4th, 5th and 8th—4th, 6th and 7th—4th, 6th and 8th—4th, 7th and 8th—5th, 6th and 7th—5th, 6th and 8th—6th, 7th and 8th, each 100

All others with three of the drawn numbers on them, being 32, each 100

Those 52 tickets, having two of the drawn Numbers on them, and those two the 3d and 8th, each 50

Those 104 tickets, having two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 3d and 4th, or the 4th and 8th, each 20

All others, being 1300, having any other two of the drawn numbers on them, each 8

And all others, being 10,603, with any one of the drawn numbers on, each 4

No Ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination, can be entitled to an inferior prize. Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent.

Tickets and Shares may be had at the Managers' Office, No. 121 Chesnut street.

J. B. YATES & A. M'INTYRE,
ap 8—4t Managers.

Cohen's Office, 35 South Third street,
April 7, 1826.

THE DRAWING of the 21st Class Union Canal Lottery will take place in this city on Wednesday three weeks, (3d May) and be completed in the one drawing. The Scheme offers advantages to adventurers, the price of tickets being low, and the prizes comparatively large.

Tickets and Shares, in the greatest variety of numbers, for sale at

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS'
Lottery and Exchange Office, 31 South Third street.

Present price, whole Tickets $4, Halves 2, Quarters 1, Eighths 50 cents.

☞ AT COHEN'S Office, within the last few weeks, were sold the splendid prizes of 100,000 dollars, for 20,000 dollars, and one quarter of the 20,000, paid to a gentleman of Philadelphia—and not long since, the capital of 40,000 dollars was sold and paid to a gentleman of this city.

Orders from abroad (post paid) will meet punctual attention. Address J. I. COHEN Jr. & BROTHERS.
april 8—4t Philadelphia.

STENOGRAPHY.

Or the Art of recording language, as fast as delivered by the most rapid speaker.

MR. GOULD

TEACHES a complete knowledge of this important art, by a few lessons, of an hour each—the lessons are given at the Shakspeare Buildings, from 9 till 2 in the evening.

Application must be made soon, as the spring course will terminate with the present month.

☞ Just published and for sale, the fifth edition of Gould's Short Hand, price 50 cents. april 8—2t

C. F. L. ALBRECHT,
Manufacturer of Piano-Fortes

OF every description, begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has now ready at his WARE ROOM, No. 134 SOUTH SECOND ST. a few PIANO-FORTES of superior construction and tone, finished in the most elegant and fashionable style.

ALSO FOR SALE,

An elegant Oblique Patent Rosewood Piano-Forte, inlaid with brass, Wetton Stoker—just imported from London per Ship Hudson, via New York. dec 17—tf

JOSEPH KNIGHT

HAS Removed his Iron and Coal Store to the South East corner of Vine and Second streets, Philadelphia, where he has constantly on hand, Bar, Iron, Hoop, and Sheet Iron, Nails, &c.

☞ 3 Tons Coal, best quality. ap 8—6t*

BEDSTEADS.

THE Subscribers have on hand 400 BEDSTEADS of various qualities, such as high posts, Field posts, &c. The articles will be sold lower than they can be purchased at any Auction Store in the city, on application to BARTLESON & HARMER.
South East corner of Pine and Second streets.
april 8—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

Twenty-first Class—New Series.

To be drawn on Wednesday, the 3d day of May, 1826.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	10	do.	500
1	do. 10,000	32	do.	100
1	do. 5,000	52	do.	50
1	do. 2,000	104	do.	20
1	do. 1,500	1300	do.	8
1	do. 1,003	10608	do.	4
8	do. 1,000	—		

Orders for tickets or shares in all lotteries will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, if addressed to WILLIAM M. EVANS. Remember 135 Chesnut street, first door above Fourth street, Philadelphia.
april 8—1t

TO THE LADIES.

DRAWINGS LENT OUT TO COPY.

A. R. POOLE, respectfully solicits the attention of Amateurs in the Art of Drawing, to the CIRCULATING PORT-FOLIO, which comprises a collection of Drawings and Prints of Figures, Landscapes, Flowers, Fruit, &c. &c. The following are the Terms of Subscription.

Quarterly Subscription	$2 50
Monthly do.	1 00
Single Model	12½

DEPOSIT LEFT IF REQUIRED.

The Money to be paid at the time of Subscribing. Subscribers to take but one model at a time, but they may exchange as often as they please, and if received back again in a reasonable good state; such as should be excused receive oil, ink, or colour spots, or be torn or cut, must be paid for. march 11—tf

SMITH'S
CHEAP SHOE STORE
No. 536 MARKET ST. near Tenth st.

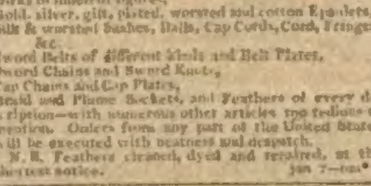
GENTLEMEN'S Wellington Boots $4.50 to 5.50
Youth's Wellington Boots 2.00 to 3.00
Youth's Dancing Pumps, superior 87 cts. to 1.25
Gentlemen's Morning Slippers 75 cts.
Gentlemen's Over shoes, excellent quality, 1.00
Ladies Silk Valencia and Leering Slippers 90 to 1.25
Ladies Morocco double sole Jefferson 1.25 to 1.50
Infants Kid Boots, constantly on hand at wholesale, at $3.50 per cent. saving the attention of shoe dealers in general throughout the city.
Valencia & Everlasting, assorted from $1.12 to 1.62.
A large quantity of Boots and Shoes, of every description, for sale cheap, suitable for the southern market. JOS. B. SMITH.
sept 3—tf

CHEAP & FASHIONABLE MILITARY STORE.

WM. G. CREASE offers for sale, at his Military Store, No. 41, South-East corner of Third and Chesnut streets,

A general assortment of MILITARY GOODS,
Swords of the most fashionable figures and forms,
Dirks of different figures,
Gold, silver, gilt, plated, worsted and cotton Epaulets,
Silk & worsted Sashes, Belts, Cap Cords, Cord, Fringes, &c.
Sword Belts of different kinds and Belt Plates,
Sword Chains and Sword Knots,
Cap Chains and Cap Plates,
Braid and Plume Sockets, and Feathers of every description—with numerous other articles too tedious to mention. Orders from any part of the United States will be executed with neatness and despatch.

N. B. Feathers cleaned, dyed and repaired, at the shortest notice. jan 7—tf*

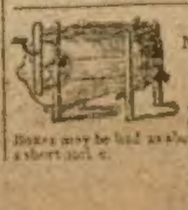


BUTTERWORTH'S wholesale and retail manufactory of Tin and Sheet Iron work, all kinds of tin work for machinery, under the shot tower, S. W. corner of Market and Third streets, and No. 448 North Second street, Philadelphia. On hand a quantity of Combs slate and leaners of an excellent quality. Also, a constant supply of Card Teeth. nov 19—6m*

HEAD QUARTERS.
Licensed County Money Office.

THE Subscriber, Licensed Pawn Broker, informs his friends and the public that he still continues to advance money on Watches, Plate, Jewellery, Dry Goods, Furniture, Wearing Apparel &c. and other valuable and portable articles for any amount, and on low terms. All articles kept for six months, or for a longer time if required. Deposits insured from loss by fire, and every other possible attention given for their preservation.

STEPHEN BLATCHFORD,
No 111 North Fifth street, 1st door above Vine street, East side, sign of the Golden Balls. feb 4—3m



J. B. WOOD,
No. 42 SPRUCE STREET,
Near the Exchange,
Philadelphia.

Manufactures and keeps for sale, Fan and Painting Frames of all descriptions, Cutting Boxes may be had as above, and all orders supplied at a short notice. feb 4—tf

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION
No. 13 Market street, a few doors above Second.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

Comly & Tevis give notice to the Manufacturers of the city and county of Philadelphia, and others that wish to avail themselves of the next sale, that their stores are now ready for the arrangement of any goods consigned them, and that they will continue to make liberal advances in cash on the receipt of the goods. The next sale will take place on the 13th of April.

PACKAGE SALE OF DOMESTIC GOODS.

Comly & Tevis, in conformity with the resolution of Manufacturers, will sell on Wednesday, the 19th April,

About 700 packages, comprising all the varieties of the goods manufactured in the vicinity of Philadelphia, with a general assortment of eastern made goods.

NOTICE.—The goods will be arranged at the stores of the subscribers, at No. 29 north Water street, and catalogues delivered one day previous to sale. Purchasers are assured every package in the catalogue will be sold.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auctioneers.*

Conine's Office,
No. 3 South Third street, Philad.

THE fate of tickets in the 20th Class Union Canal Lottery, were determined by the following numbers, which were drawn from the wheel on Wednesday last, (22d March.)

47 15 29 23 54 52 33 65 60

CONINE, as usual, has had the pleasure of distributing among his numerous friends and customers many of the Capital Prizes. He particularly invites all those who have been unfortunate at other offices, to give him a trial in some of the Splendid Lotteries which are soon to be drawn, of which Schemes may be had at his Office.

3 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Cash advanced for prizes on demand, and orders promptly attended to if addressed to
W. C. CONINE,
april 1—2t Philadelphia or Baltimore.

CANARY, MOCKING & RED BIRDS.

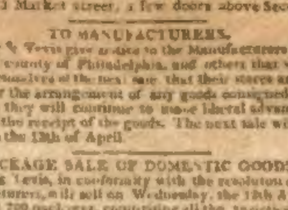
A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 173 Cherry st. the first house above 5th st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—feb 4 1y

For Sale at this Office,

THE "BERRIAN," Vol. I. Price $1 00 in Boards.
N. B. The Subscription price is two dollars a Volume.

Also, a large Font of Brevier GREEK, which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. dec 17—tf

PATENT PRINTING



VERTICAL PRESS.

D. & S. NEALL, No 3 Harrison's Alley, near Christ Church, North Second, near Market street, inform the public, especially those concerned in the publication of Books, that they have recently made considerable additions to their office, in Type and Presses.

Our endeavors will be to give satisfaction. The prices for large Jobs of Press Work, will be less than those of any other establishment in the United States; and for this sufficient reason.—One person can do as much work on the Vertical Press, as two can do, in the same time, on the Presses in common use.

Job Printing in the various styles, executed with neatness, accuracy, and despatch. april 1—3t*

JOB PRINTING.
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly and Expeditiously executed,
ON MODERATE TERMS.
☞ At the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, back of No. 83 Market street.

Venitian Window Blinds.

THE subscribers have on hand an extensive assortment of Green Venitian Blinds, which will be sold very low for cash, on application to
BARTLESON & HARMER.
march 8—tf S. E. corner of Second and Pine st.

WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY, three or four first rate Venitian Blind Makers; to such persons will be given constant employment and liberal wages, on application to
BARTLESON & HARMER.
april 8—tf S. E. corner of Pine and Second sts.

CHEAP SILK STORE,

No. 96½ Market above Third Street,
(Old Stand of Paul K. Hubbs.)
STOKES & BUZBY,

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

Answers to the Conundrums inserted on the 1st instant.

You make me so fantastic,
So much the thing of show;
So varying in my substance,
That I must be a BOW.

Or flattered by the ladies,
Or bow'd at beauty's shrine,
Or in the heart, or in the dance,
A BEAU I will define.

The Indians pride and glory,
His shield against the foe,
His trust for food and raiment,
All centre in his BOW.

MIRANDA.

ENIGMAS.

1. The man whom his father compared to a hind,
And he who for pottage his birth-right resigned;
The child who at night, was thrice called by the Lord,
And the place where a rock did smash water afford;
The man who a trio of Angels once fed,
And the sister of him who was raised from the dead;
The king of a country so famous for wood,
And the father of him for whom still the sun stood;
The thing which (twas said by a prophet in truth,)
It is good for a man that he bear in his youth.
By the initials of these the name may be found,
Of a stream that meanders through Penn's fertile ground;
Its waters the Delaware river receives,
Five leagues from a city where these trifles please.

2. The beginning of sickness, and ending of woe,
The heart of a capon, and circle of show;
The head of a salmon, and crown of your hat,
Compose what I value, and pray what is that.

3. A foreign title of distinction, and two thirds of a well known grain, will show the patriot's first love.

SPANISH PROVERBS.

Every body must live by his own labor.

Neither look into a man's manuscript, nor put your hand into his purse.

He that has four and spends five has no need of a purse.

Spend to spare, and spare to spend.

Cupid pouts at Plutus.

The day that I did not sweep the house, strangers came.

A garden without water, a house without tiles—a wife without love, and a husband without prudence, are four things equally detestable.

A secret between two is God's secret, and a secret between three is every body's secret.

On the day of your marriage you kill or cure yourself.

When Aristipus returned from the court of Dionysius, he said to Diogenes, "If you knew how to flatter kings, you need not live upon herbs." To which he replied, "If you knew how to live on herbs, you need not flatter kings."

Santieuel, the French poet, returning one night to Saint Victoire, at 11 o'clock, the porter refused opening the door, saying he had positive orders to admit no one at that hour. After much altercation, Santieuel slipped half a louis d'or under the door, and he obtained immediate entrance. As soon as he had got in, he pretended he had left a book upon a stone on the outside, on which he had rested himself while he waited for the door to be opened.—The officious porter, animated with [illegible] porter, who was half naked, knocked in turn, when the poet started the same difficulty he had done. "Aye, but master Santieuel, (said the porter,) I let you in very civilly." "So will I you as civilly (replied Santieuel,) you know the price—in or out is the word—and I can daily no longer." The porter finding he was to sleep in the street, half naked, and run the risk of losing his place, slipped the piece of gold under the door, saying—"I thought a poet's money would not stay long with me"—and accordingly purchased his admittance.

Activity and Indolence.—The more we do, the more we can do—the more busy we are, the more leisure we have. If any one possesses any advantage in a considerable degree, he may make himself master of nearly as many more as he pleases, by employing his spare time, and cultivating the waste faculties of his mind. It is not incapacity, but indolence, indecision, mental tautology, to repeat the same images and tread the same circle, that leaves us so poor, so dull, so inert, as we are, so naked of acquirements, so barren of resources.

"Pray Sir, do you sell pies?" said a gentleman, as he strolled into a pastry-cook's shop. "Oh yes, Sir," replied the pastry-cook, "pies of all sorts." "Why then," said the gentleman, "let me have a magpie"—"This is the only sort of pie in which I do not deal," replied the pastry-cook; "but you will find plenty of them as you go along—for birds of a feather will flock together, they say."

One Ker, a fanatic preacher, holding forth in the church of Teviotdale, said—'Sirs, I am coming home to be your shepherd, and you must be my sheep, and the Bible will be my tar-bottle, for I will mark you with it;' and, laying his hand upon the clerk (or precentor's head) he saith, 'Andrew shall be my dog.'—'The sorrow a bit of your dog will I be,' said Andrew, 'my place is bad enough now and I'll no make it worse.'

Flattery.—A beggar-man, on his round in a populous parish in Ayrshire, took the liberty of rapping at the door of the best house in it. It so happened, that the only domestic in the house was a cook, who left her own immediate business to open the door. Seeing that it was a beggar-man who had disturbed her she very angrily bade him leave the house, and go and work. "Oh," said the gaberlunzie—"I suppose if I maun, I maun; but afore I gang, I canna help saying, that I hae na seen sa bonnie a foot in a' coif or carrick." "Ye're no the first that said that, gude man," replied the mollified lady of the dripping-pan, "mony hae thocht the same; came hin poor bodie, an' I will e'en gie ye a chuck."

From the Connecticut Mirror.

Mr. Editor—I am glad to see that the abominable practice of docking and nicking horses is going out of fashion. I believe it prevails in no other country in the world besides England and the United States; we got it from the mother country and the sooner we leave it off the better. It is wonderful how any body but an ignorant narrow minded blockhead of a jockey should ever have thought of it—it is as offensive to good taste as it is a violation of every human feeling.—Has nature done her work in such a bungling manner in forming that paragon of animals, the horse, that he requires to have a large piece of bone chopped off with an axe to reduce him to symmetry; or that beauty and grace can be obtained only by cutting a pair of his large muscles?

"The docking and nicking of horses," says an intelligent writer on farriery, is a cruel practice, and ought to be abandoned by the whole race of mankind. Every human being possessed of a feeling heart and magnanimous mind, must confess that both the docking and nicking of horses is cruel; but that creature called man, attempts thus to mend the works of his Almighty wise Creator; in doing which he often spoils and disfigures them. What is more beautiful than a fine horse, with an elegant long tail and flowing mane waving in the sports of the wind, and exhibiting itself in a perfect state of nature?—Besides, our Creator has given them to horses for defence as well as beauty. The same author relates an instance of a fine hunting horse, owned by an Englishman, which would carry his rider over the highest five barred gate with ease; but he thought the horse did not carry so good a tail as he wished, he there ore had him nicked, and when the horse got well he could scarcely carry him over two bars. "Thus," said he, "I have spoiled a fine horse, and no wonder, for it weakened him in his loins." For I would cheerfully give ten per cent more for a fine horse whose tail had never been mutilated, than for one which had been under the hands of a jockey. AN EQUESTRIAN.

SUPERIOR.
Flag and Bandannoe Hdkfs.
Just received and for sale by
STOKES & BUZBY,
April 1—3t No. 96½ Market st.

Umbrella Manufactory.
WILLIAM RICHARDSON,
UMBRELLA MANUFACTURER,
No. 6 South Third street.

SEVEN doors below Market street, offers for sale a large and complete assortment, comprising some hundred dozens of blue, green, red and brown Umbrellas and Parasols, of the most approved fashions, and of such manufacture as can be recommended. The prices as low as any establishment in the United States.

Goods retailed, will be kept in repair one year, free of charge.

IVORY.

Large prime Ivory, in lots to suit purchasers, for sale as above. march 4—1y

ATTENTION.

GENTLEMEN desirous of becoming Members of the Governor's Guards, commanded by G. W. Hiter, will please make application to either of the following persons who compose the Committee of election.

Capt. G. W. RITER, 16th below Callowhill st.
Lieut. JOHN J. JOYCE, No. 70 N. Fourth street.
JAMES PRICE, No. 26 Old York Road.
WILLIAM FOERING, No. 10 Duke street.
G. M. CLAPP, No. 2 Wood street.
HENRY CHELL, No. 131 Market street.

The committee meet every Monday evening, at Kern's Hotel, North Second street, at seven o'clock, when application for membership will be received.

WILLIAM FOERING,
april 1—3t Acting 1st Serg't.

Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

DIFFERENT Editions, Life of the Rev. Thomas Scott, Mason's Select Remains, Butterworth's, Brown's and Condon's Concordance, Family and School Bibles, Scott's Bible on Old and New Testaments, Josephus, Rollins ancient History, and a variety of Historical Works a few Novels and Romances, Shakspeare's Plays, different editions, Murphey's, Fielding's and Pope's Works, Buchan's Domestic Medicine, Spectator, and Byron's Works. The spy, Pilot and Pioneers, &c. &c. at the

BOOK-SHOP. 121 S. 5th,

☞ Books bought at auction, re-sold at small advances, and warranted perfect. april 1—tf

At the particular request of many of his former patrons and others, the subscriber intends again to open his English, Mercantile and Mathematical Academy, on the 9th May next, at the S. E. corner of Fourth and Spruce streets, on the 2d story. Those who wish to engage pupils will please to call at 366 and Mrs. Coad's young Ladies' Seminary No. 127 Spruce street 3d door above 4th. P. COAD.
march 25—tf

TOOTH-ACHE

Cured Instantaneously and without Pain, even when all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, Dentist, from London,

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his PAINLESS METHOD, that the most aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes teeth even and takes away the decayed parts.

Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODINE DROPS for the cure of Tooth Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTIONS, for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent: for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 214 South Eighth, one door above Locust st. may 23—6m

LEGHORN HATS.

THE subscriber having received an extensive assortment of Men's and Boy's Leghorn, Manilla, Bermuda, Palm leaf, Straw and Chip Hats, which will be sold wholesale or retail at low prices.

N. B. Country Merchants and others will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. E. WAKD,
No. 42 Market, South side, a few doors below Second st.
march 25—4m

Cheap Shoes of a Good Quality.

800 pair Men's wax Shoes,
400 do Boy's do do
600 do Men's fine do
800 do do wax Monroe Boots,
700 do do kip Monroe boots,
300 do do cordovan do. do.
1000 do boy's wax do. do.
400 do Women's leather welts,
800 do do do pumps,
300 do do morocco welts,
200 do do do pumps,
800 do do do and leather Boots,
200 do Misses do and do do
300 do Women's velvets and lasting pumps,
1500 do Children's Boots of all descriptions.

Together with a variety of other kinds. The whole of which will be sold wholesale or retail, by the subscriber, at the very lowest prices for cash.

JOSEPH EVANS,
* o. 253 Market street, five doors below Eighth street.
march 25—3m

MR. E. OSBORN'S
SELECT FEMALE ACADEMY
BANK STREET, PHILADELPHIA;

WHERE are taught the following branches of a Classic and an English Education: viz. Orthography, Reading and Writing, the Elements of Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography and Astronomy, on an improved and easy plan per quarter $4. The more advanced studies of the above, with Elocution, Composition, History, the use of the Maps and Globes, &c. $6. Geometry, Mensuration, Book-keeping, Drawing and Vocal Music, $8; the Latin and French Language, $12.

☞ The most careful attention will be paid to the manners and morals of the pupils. After ten years' experience as an instructor, Mr. Osborn hopes that he will give entire satisfaction to those parents and guardians who shall favour him with their patronage. Mr. Osborn has made arrangements with an experienced female to assist him in the duties of his school and teach such other branches as his patrons may desire.

* The pleasant and spacious room, formerly occupied as a lecture-room by the First Presbyterian Church.
march 25—6m

TO BUILDERS,
AND OTHERS.

THE subscribers having made extensive arrangements for raising and bringing into the market BUILDING SAND, from the Sand-Bars in the vicinity of Red Bank, which Sand is known to be of a quality superior to any other offered to the builders of this city, they will be ready, about the first of April, to deliver it, by the aid of machinery, in quantities equal to the demand, however extended, at the lowest market price. The supply will be regular, and not subject to the delays and disappointments occasioned by wind and tide.

Further information will be given in due season.

Having obtained Deeds for the
Pier Bar, Reeves's Bar, Red Bank Bar, and Eagle Point Bar, from the Council of the state of New Jersey, the subscribers hereby forewarn all persons from trespassing thereon.

CLARK & ATKINSON.
march 11—tf

SALEM BANKING COMPANY

NOTES of the above Bank, are received in deposit at the Bank of the United States and at the Mechanics Bank. WILLIAM MULFORD, Cashier.
sept 26—tf

FOR SALE OR BARTER,
FOR CITY PROPERTY.

THAT valuable Farm and Country Seat, formerly the property of Commodore Truxtun, containing 60 acres, a good proportion of which is woodland, situate in Burlington county, state of New-Jersey, on the Mount Holly road, ten miles from Camden, 1 1-4 miles from Moorestown, and 3 1-4 miles from Mount Holly, in a good neighborhood, within a short distance of Meeting and School Houses, Mills, &c. The land is in a good state of cultivation, having recently been improved with considerable quantities of stable manure, marl and ashes; the fields are divided into convenient size, and under good fences, a fine apple orchard, and considerable quantities of other very excellent fruit. On the said farm, within a few yards of the road is erected a comfortable, substantial and modern built two story brick dwelling house, containing two parlours, a wide entry, kitchen and wash house on the first floor, five bed rooms on the second, good garrets, a good cellar under the whole house, a back portico, under which is a never failing pump of most superior water.

Also, a good barn, a new crib and Carriage house, with a loft over the whole, hog and sheep pen, good stabling for horses and cows, brick smoke and ash house, and all other necessary out buildings; to give an accurate description, and point out the various conveniences and advantages would be above the limits of an advertisement, it but remains to say, it will be found well worthy the attention of any person disposed to purchase, either a delightful summer retreat, or a well improved farm. The premises can at any time be viewed, by applying to the tenant thereon. For further particulars, apply at No. 194 Market, below Sixth street. may 18—4t

VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of David Armstrong, in the village of Christiana Bridge, New Castle county, and state of Delaware, on Friday, the fifth day of May next at two o'clock P. M. all that valuable ESTATE, known as Christiana Mills, situated in New Castle county, state of Delaware, five miles from New Castle, eight miles from Wilmington, nine miles from Elkton, and six miles from the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal—consisting of about three hundred and twenty acres of Land, be the same more or less. The improvements are as follows, viz. a large and convenient brick Mansion House, with four rooms on the lower floor and six chambers above—a large brick kitchen adjoining—brick stable and carriage-house, smoke-house, and all necessary out-houses—a brick Merchant or Grist Mill, seventy-five feet by forty-five feet, three stories high, with a brick corn-kiln adjoining—there is four run of best burr stones, and all the necessary labour-saving machinery in the mill. The situation for grain is not surpassed in the state, and there is at all times as much grist as the mill can grind. A good and substantial Saw-Mill, and a sufficient quantity of timber to keep her constantly employed can be had in the neighbourhood. On that part of the Estate attached to the Mill, there is four dwelling-houses for the accommodation of workmen—and the property could be conveniently divided, as there is a farm-house so situated as to admit of it being done.

It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description, as it is presumed persons inclined to purchase will view the premises.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of ——, and to be sold by
(Signed) PETER B. DELANY, Sheriff.
New Castle, March 22, 1826. (18—4tM

PHILADELPHIA
Silver Spoon & Fork Manufactory,
N. W. Corner of Fifth and Cherry sts.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced Retailing all articles in their line, such as Table, Tea, and Dessert Spoons, Table and Dessert Forks, Dessert Knives, Soup-Ladles, Gravy-Spoons, Sugar-Tongs, Mustard and Salt Spoons, &c. &c. They have now and will always keep on hand a handsome assortment of the above articles, both gilt edged and burnished, finished in a very superior style, at the most reasonable prices. Those wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to give them a call. Having been brought up to this business exclusively they are perfect masters of it, and have for a number of years Manufactured for many of the first stores in this city and elsewhere. Their Burnished work, marked "standard," shall be Manufactured generally of Spanish Dollars, but never under the Standard of our country.—Polished work marked "Crown," shall never be under the quality of French Crowns. This is the best silver Manufactured in the United States, and to give the public a guarantee, they engage to pay $100 to any person who will assay their work so marked, and prove it below its stamp, also to forfeit double the amount of the work purchased. R. & W. WILSON,
N. B. Silver Plate and Spoons Repaired and Burnished in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.
march 18—tf

INSURANCE
AGAINST DAMAGE FROM FIRE.

THE trustees of "The Fire Association of Philadelphia," incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of insuring houses and other buildings, insure on the most reasonable terms, either perpetually or for a limited period.

On this Association, which is composed of thirty-three Fire Companies, possessing Apparatus, Engines and Hose, of very great value, for the extinguishment of fires, the principal security of the city from conflagration depends.

The funds obtained by insurance are designed, first, for the payment of losses to the insured, and secondly, a part of the interest, arising from their investment, may be applied for keeping the Apparatus in good order.

For these purposes the public confidence has hitherto been extended to the Association to an unprecedented extent, and the Trustees respectfully solicit a continuation of the public patronage for the public good.

Applications for Insurance may be made of either of the Trustees, or at the Office, No. 241 Arch street.

MICHAEL FOX,
President of the Trustees of the Fire Association.
march 11—1y

TO WESTERN, SOUTHERN,
AND OTHER MERCHANTS.

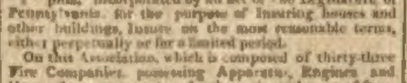
Cheap Looking-Glasses, Combs, &c.

THE subscribers offer for sale VERY LOW, at their new Store, No. 34 Market street, a few doors west of Second, South side, an elegant assortment of all descriptions of Looking Glasses, Combs, Andirons Shovel and Tongs, and a great variety of other articles. Just received, a general assortment of Japanned Ware, &c. which they will import regularly from England, and will be sold together with the above, on the lowest terms for CASH or APPROVED PAPER.

COWPLAND, CHASE & Co.
may 4—6m

WATCHMAKERS,

NO. 33 Market street, have constantly for sale, an assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Lever and other Watches, with a great variety of fine Gold Chains, Seals, Breast pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, &c. &c. Also, Table, Tea, Salt and Mustard spoons, Sugar tongs, Cream Thimbles, &c. wholesale and retail. Clocks and Watches repaired and warranted.



The subscribers have also a great variety of Silver Pencil Cases, particularly Addison's superior ever pointed case, as well known from its superior merits which they will sell wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices.
march 11—tm

FIRE ENGINE FOR SALE,

A SECOND-HAND Engine of 7½ inch chamber, in good repair, with hose wheel attached, capable of carrying 300 feet of hose, will be sold cheap, apply to
HORATIO G. ROWLEY,
No. 9 South Sixth street, or,
ROBERT E. RUTTLE,
No. 52 South Fifth street,
Where the Engine can be seen. feb 18—tf

Common Pleas—Insolvent Court.
JUNE TERM, 1826.

INSOLVENT Debtors Bonds and final Petitions for the next June Court, together with all other Writings connected therewith, correctly and legally drawn and the Subscriber pledges himself that his Clients shall be faithfully attended to until discharged by the Honorable Court. Those persons who will be obliged to assist themselves of the next June Court, and wish to have their business done in a legal manner will please to apply to
CHARLES M. PAGE,
No. 3 North Sixth street, third door above Market st.
march 25—3t

J. & T. WOOD,
No. 8 NORTH SECOND STREET,

HAVE on hand, and now offer for sale, by the piece or otherwise, a large and general assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, amongst which are—

2 cases black Silk Vestings,
2 do. plain and figured Gros de Naples, white black and assorted colours,
3 do. plain double chained Levantines, do. do. do.
1 do. Satins, do. do. do.
1 do. figured do. do. do.
4 do. double and single Florences, do. do. do.
4 do. 1-2, 3-4 and 5-4 black Mode,
3 do. black, white and green Crapes,
2 do. do. do. Crape Lisse,
3 do. fancy Silk Hdkfs,
5 do. Flag and Bandanna Hdkfs,
1 do. fancy German Flag do.
3 do. 4-4 black Levantine and plain Silk do.
1 do. do. do. figured do. do.
1 do. 1-4 do. do. plain do. do.
1 do. figured Swiss Muslins, do. do.
1 do. 5-4, 6-4 and 8-4 Bobbinett Lace,
4 do. Thread, Bobbinet and Silk do.
1 do. 4-4 black and white Thule do. of fashion,
4 do. No. 7-16 and 7-12 Fancy Gauze, Satin and Gros de Naples Ribands,
1 do. No. 6 Gauze Cap do.
1 do. Nos. 4, 6, 9, 12 and 18 black Love Ribands,
1 do. Waist do.
1 do. edged and plain Satin and Taffeta Ribands, black and assorted colours,
1 do. assorted Fancy Silk Cords,
1 do. do. Gimps,
1 do. blue and black Cravats,
1 do. green and white French Sewing Silk,
3 do. black assorted Italian do. do.
1 do. do. Marcus or Lutestring,
2 do. figured and plain Swiss Muslin,
3 do. 4-4 Irish Linens,
1 do. 5-4 do. do. Sheeting,
1 do. 5-4 German do. do.
2 do. cross-barred Gros de Naples,
3 do. do. and striped Barnetts,
1 do Canton Crapes, assorted colours,
2 do. Nankin do. do.
5 do. do. Robes do.
5 do. do. Shawls do.
2 do first chop black and coloured Satins,
1 do. do. do. do. 30 yards,
5 do. assorted Sewhaws and Barnetts,
5 do. white do. do.
2 do. black coloured Silk Cambletts,
1 do. striped Persians,
2 do. yellow Sewhaws, Barnetts and Serges,
1 do. Regent Silk Drilling,
1 do Willow Sheets.

Also, an excellent assortment of BRITISH AND DOMESTIC WOOLLEN AND COTTON GOODS.
feb 18—6t

Dr. Jones' Celebrated
UNIVERSAL SYRUP.

THIS Medicine is composed of ten ingredients, every one of which are innocent and healing to the human system, and have been administered to the smallest children with a good effect. This medicine is recommended to the public, and can be administered in all diseases with safety. It is remarkable for curing Intermitting, Coughs, and Bilious, and takes but a few doses to remove the Bile entirely from the stomach, and a healing and restoring to the system. This Medicine is likewise recommended for its virtue in curing the Rheumatism, Scrofula, Piles, Gout, Bassirs, Kings Evil, Consumption, &c. in all which diseases it has been administered with great success by the subscriber, and when properly applied has never been known to fail of having the desired effect, which it does not require a long trial, for a few doses will render satisfaction to the patient. Certain cure for the Ague and fever, from three to six days is the longest time required to effect a cure; it matters not how long the patient has been afflicted. For further particulars apply at the N. W. corner of Third and Shippen streets, or at No. 433 Market street, Philadelphia, where I have an Office, private room, and medicines to accommodate all persons, wherein orders will be attended to.

JOHN JONES, M. D.
N. B. I have means which is a certain cure for all afflictions. nov. 18—1y

Good News for the Afflicted.

IN the year of eighteen hundred and twenty-four I was taken with a serious attack of the Rheumatism and other afflictions, which disabled me from business, when I employed a Physician, and he attended me a long time, but still it appeared that there was no hope for me, as nothing that appeared to do me any good. I has often been recommended to Dr. Jones' Universal syrup, also to Swaim's Panacea, and to other means, still I had no faith in those medicines, however I discharged my physician whom I had attending me, with the intention of using Swaim's Panacea, I used eight bottles of it. I can't say that I received any benefit whatsoever by it. One of my particular acquaintances who called to see me, told me that he had been afflicted the same way, and that he was recommended to call on Dr Jones, he did so, and he gave him medicine that cured him in a short time; and by a friend's recommendation I called on him also, and he soon told me he could cure me in a very short time, which was very pleasing to me, but still was doubtful, receiving no help from the means I had taken. However, I commenced with him, and he gave me one bottle of his Universal Syrup, and some other medicine along with it, which I took in a few days, and found relief from a very few doses; and it was but a very few days before I considered myself well. After the first bottle was out I called on the Doctor again. I felt so well at that time he told me that I did not stand in need of any more than something to strengthen me, and he gave me one week's time I was as well a man as ever I was in my life, and have enjoyed good health ever since.

My being a man of public business, hearing a great many complaining to me about being afflicted with different diseases, which I told them that I could get them medicine that would relieve them in a short time; and I can speak with safety that I have got this medicine myself for more than forty or fifty people; I never new it to fail in one instance, and had not occasion to get it the second time for no one. I have used it in my family ever since, and besides a number of others have used it, and speak well of it. I have reason to believe that there is no better medicine in the world, which I think it my duty to inform the public of, for I well know what afflictions are. Those that wish to see me may call at my house.

JEREMIAH OSBORNE,
mar 4—1y No. 41 South street.

Segar and Tobacco Stores.
A. J. BUCKNOR,
N. E. Corner of Union and Second streets,
And No. 126 South Front street,

OFFERS the following to Shippers, Country Merchants, and others, on liberal terms, viz:

SEGARS.

100,000 light yellow Spanish Segars, No. 1		to whole
6,000 do brown	do	2 half
25,000 dark do	do	3 quarter
200,000 yellow half Spanish, Cuba Filler		4 tenth
75,000 do	St. Domingo do	5 boxes.

400 qr. boxes, yellow Segars, suitable for S. America.
500 tenth do do
250,000 yellow Maryland Segars, in cases of 10 M each.

The principal part of the above put up in the neatest style.

TOBACCO AND SNUFFS.

Prime Lynchburg Carottalk,
Richmond do
Baltimore do
Virginia Twist,
Ladies Twist,
Plug—and
Pig Tail.

Genuine New York and Philadelphia Macouba,
High scented Rappee,
Plain do
Common do
Nantchoches very superior, with a variety of other mixtures.

LEAF TOBACCO, &c.

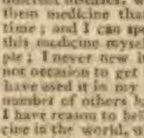
40 cerrons St. Domingo Tobacco
50 do Cuba
5 hhds Maryland,
2000 lbs. St. Domingo fillers, prime,
8000 lbs. Maryland do
} on retail to the trade

ALL SEGARS sold at this establishment are warranted to suit, or may be returned and expense paid.
march 25—tf

STILLMAN'S
PATENT SAWSETTS.

A NEW supply of Stillman's Patent Sawsetts is received and can be obtained on application to
feb 25—tf PARDON DAVIS,
No. 140 North Second street.

SUPERIOR
SOUCHONG TEAS,
IN BOXES—SUITABLE FOR FAMILIES.



THE Subscriber having purchased a quantity of John Field's stock of Souchong TEAS, of the first quality, in boxes, suitable for families, offers them for sale, at reduced prices. Retailers may also be supplied at the wholesale price. He has also on hand a variety of GREEN TEAS, consisting of Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, and Hyson Skin, all of the first quality—together with Loaf and Lump Sugar, Java Coffee, Boston Chocolate, &c.

J. WATERMAN,
feb 11—tf No. 86 South Fifth street.

AMERICAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 101, on the North side of Chesnut street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

THIS long established company having reduced their premiums to a mere trifle, offer to make insurance against Loss or Damage by FIRE on Houses, Barns, Factories, Mills, Machinery, Merchand ze, Furniture, and in fine, on property of every description, in Town or Country, on the most unexceptionable terms, either as to premium or construction. The most satisfactory security is afforded for their ability to meet all probable losses, as besides a Capital of Half

A MILLION OF DOLLARS,

authorised by law, a great portion of which is paid in and well secured, they have a reserved fund of upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to meet any unusual demand that may be made upon them.

The very trifle required to be paid down in order to save the insured from serious loss, or perhaps total ruin should be a sufficient inducement with every one, whether, Trader, Manufacturer, or Merchant, to avail himself of the opportunity offered to perform a duty so essentially important to their families and themselves.

Application will be received and answered without a moment's delay by JOB BACON, Sec'ry.
oct. 15—tf

TO THE PUBLIC

B. M. SMITH, having been for some time past successfully engaged in the practice of medicine in this city, particularly in healing and removing ulcerated sores, cancers, wens, cutaneous and scrofulous complaints, &c. begs leave, in addition to those certificates of his skill which have already been published, to lay before the public the following testimonials, tendered to him by the respectable individuals whose names are attached to them.

To B. M. SMITH, No. 86 N. Fifth street.

SIR—In justice to you, and duty to my fellow-creatures, permit me thus publicly to acknowledge the cure I have received through your means. I had been afflicted some years with a grievous ulcerated sore leg, attended with swelling, pain and itching, which made me miserable—I had tried a great variety of remedies, both external and internal, all to no effect. At length hearing of the variety of cures performed by you for persons in like situation, I was encouraged to apply to you for relief, and after making use of the means a few months, under your particular care and attention, I believe you have at length perfected a cure—I am free from pain, and can walk with as much ease as ever. Information will be given to the enquirer, by calling at my residence, No. 148 Market street.

Yours, SAMUEL PANCOAST.
Philadelphia, Feb. 6, 1826.

DR. SMITH,

SIR—Having obtained a very important cure through your means, I deem it not improper to make it public. Several years ago I received a very severe hurt in one of my legs, which caused an ulcer, attended with swelling, itching, pain, and other afflicting symptoms—I resorted to the skill of a physician, and tried a variety of remedies, but all to no effect. Having at length heard of a variety of cures performed by you for persons in like situation, I was encouraged, on applying to you for relief, and confided my case to your treatment, when I soon perceived myself getting better, and have continued so. These last three or four months it is completely healed up, and recovered its usual strength, and I believe it to be a perfect cure.

LEWIS BROWN,
No 146 Market street.
Philadelphia, Feb. 18, 1826.

This may certify, that I had been for some time in a declining state of health, when, in the year 1824, my disease assumed a more alarming aspect—I became subject to all the symptoms attendant on pulmonary consumption, and was reduced to what my physician considered an incurable state. In this condition my case was made known to Dr. B. M. Smith, No. 86 North Fifth street, who recommended his Pulmonary Balsam—I commenced using it, and, by taking five bottles, I was restored to a perfect state of health, which I have enjoyed for the last eight months. For this important and unexpected cure, I tender Dr. Smith the tribute of a grateful heart. SARAH WILLIAMSON,
No. 27 Swanson street.
Philadelphia, Nov. 13, 1826.

The subscriber, having been sorely afflicted, for upwards of six months, with an ulcerated sore leg, which deprived him entirely of the use of the limb affected, feels it a duty he owes to the afflicted, as well as the public at large, to inform them, that he was recommended to Doctor Smith, known as the Indian Doctor, who he had often heard had made some astonishing cures—and as a last resort applied to him, and in the course of two months he effected a perfect cure.

ALEXANDER NOBLE,
Corner of 12th and Market,
mar 4—9t at Smith & Graff's.

MATTING AND CARPETING.

JUST received, an elegant assortment of NANKIN MATTING, 4-4 Ingrained Carpeting, (various qualities,) 3-4 3-4 4-4 Venitian do. Plaid and Common Rag do. Window Blinds, Hearth rug Cloth, Umbrellas & Parasols.

J. & M. CHARPLESS,
No. 41 Market street, third door below Second street.
march 18—eotf

PHILADELPHIA.
Suspender Manufactory,
No 9 Bank street, 2d door below Market street, adjoining John's Tavern,

WHERE the subscriber manufactures and keeps always on hand, a most extensive variety of PATENT SUSPENDERS of every description than has heretofore been offered for sale in this city, many of which are made upon new and improved plans and fashions. In point of style, workmanship and quality of materials they are surpassed by none, and will be sold Wholesale or Retail, cheaper than they can be bought of the same quality, at any other manufactory in the United States. Also, Gentlemen's Hair and Sash Stocks, Cravat Stiffners, Russian Belts, Sword Belts, Gun Strapping Belts, Suspender Webbing, &c. Also for sale at No. 43 N. Third Street, No. th corner of Church Alley.

ABRAHAM L. VANHORN.
nov 18—1y

PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS.

ISAAC PUGH, South East corner of Third and Race Streets, manufactures, and has constantly for sale, a variety of patterns

PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS
of the latest fashion. Also for sale, elegant French Borders, and patterns for Fire Boards, imported this spring, all of which will be sold on moderate terms.

Careful Paper-hangers are employed.
Country Merchants supplied on liberal terms.
April 1—tf

CHARLES STOCKTON,

WITH gratitude to his friends and the public, for the liberal patronage hitherto experienced, respectfully gives notice that he continues the business of Wooden Draper and Tayior, at the Old Established Stand, No. 241 MARKET STREET, opposite Decatur street, where he will at all times have on hand, a handsome and complete assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Fancy Vestings, of approved quality, which he will make up in the most fashionable manner, and at short notice.

A constant supply of ready made Clothing for sale, at very reduced prices. All orders from Country Merchants, and others, will be punctually attended to, and faithfully executed. ap 1—6t

PHILIP PRICE, Jr.

INFORMS his friends and the public, he has established a Copper Plate Printing Office at No. 71 Market street a few doors above Second street, and having employed several good workmen, will be enabled to execute work in the best manner with despatch, on the lowest terms.

An Apprentice to the above business will be taken.—A lad from the country, about 15 years of age who can be well recommended, will be preferred. ap 1—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Lytinger, late of the township of the Northern Liberties, (and formerly of Germantown,) Cordwainer, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the said estate, to present their accounts duly authenticated for settlement, to the subscriber, residing in Germantown. ABRAHAM KETS R, Administrator
3d mo 18—tf*

Plaster Paris, Grain, Staves, Shingles, Flaxseed, &c.

FOR sale at Christian street wharf, Southwark,
Pipe staves, White Oak, Hhd. do.
White Oak Hhd. Heading do.
Red Oak Hhd. do. White Oak Hhd do.
White Oak Hhd. Heading do.
Red Oak Hhd. do Coalings, a variety, assorted,
Cypress Shingles, 32 inch,
Horse Feed, fresh ground, and every other description,
Flaxseed, in casks, cleaned,
Flaxseed, fresh ground for Druggists,
Plaster Paris ground, for exciming.

Farmers and others can be supplied with ground Plaster Paris by the barrel or bushel, for which wood or grain will be taken in payment, by
march 18—tf CHARLES WHARTON, Jr.

GOLD AND SILVER

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have established a manufactory of the above articles, back of No. 42 South Second, near Chesnut street, Philadelphia, and hope by attention to business, to merit a share of patronage. All orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.
march 18—tf* LESCURE & TAYLOR.

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a distinction which its efficacy alone can support. As a purifier of the blood it has no parallel. It is the most useful spring and summer alterative ever known. All those who are afflicted with Scrofula, Salt rheum, Scurvy, or cutaneous Eruptions, or any of those maladies originating from impurity of the blood and intemperance, those who suffer by diseased Liver, Dyspeptic affections, or from indiscretion of their youth, or those whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial ointments, or arsenical solutions, should seek for a cure of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderation in diet. It is conveyed by the circulating fluid, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which an unsuccessful use of that mineral so often occasions, &c.

In all complicated cases of Scrofula and Syphilis, and where the Syphilitic Virus of the parent causes a development of Scrofula in the child, this is the only remedy upon which a single hope of recovery can be reasonably founded; there has been no instance of its failure, when properly used. It imparts vigour to the whole system while the cure is going on—a quality so long looked for in vain by the medical world; at the same time the patient is enabled to take enough food, which under the common modes of practice, is totally withheld from the sufferer. In many instances where the horrible ravages of ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where, to all appearances, absolute necessity for amputation could have saved life! in these extreme cases as even here described, patients have been snatched from the grave and restored to good health, and the devouring disease completely eradicated. The discovery of a remedy like this was offered for sale has been a deliberation from time immemorial.

The Proprietor does not suppose his bare assertion will convince; he will therefore give references to such as have been cured, and those under his care, among whom are many highly respectable citizens, that shall satisfy the most incredulous of its superior efficacy in the disorders for which it is here recommended. Every member of society should aid in diffusing information of this discovery—humanity alone makes it a duty.

CERTIFICATES.

"I have, within the last two years, had an opportunity of seeing several Cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea, as I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in a multitude of inveterate cases of disease. "N. CHAPMAN, M. D.
"Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania